

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1917

No. 42

We Want Your

## POULTRY

At any time and we will pay you straight cash for same.

### OUR QUOTATIONS

Hens, live.....12c; dressed.....14c  
Chickens, live.....14c; dressed.....17c  
Ducks, live.....10c; dressed.....15c  
Geese, live.....10c; dressed.....15c  
Turkeys from 23c to 25c per lb. dressed.

**N. A. COOK, Butcher**

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Telephone 127

## Put new life in your returns

A Dose of our City Prices here at our Local Butter, Cheese and Receiving Station gives instant relief—you have no worries as to what the returns will be—it's all known at our Factory, thus saving the nervous strain. You also get quick action on your Milk, Cream, Eggs, Poultry and all Produce, as you are doing business with a home concern. No long shipments and long delays waiting for your return check. Our present Patrons have found no fault with our up-to-date methods of doing business. Why hesitate with that next shipment? If you don't have our offer, write or phone us today.

If you need a labor saver in your Dairy, we have it for you, The Empire Mechanical Milker, Guaranteed. Come in and see it at the plant here or see it in operation on the farms of A. W. Axtell, John Rogers, or Walter Scheidt's, all close to town.

**Carlyle Dairy Co.** **A. R. Kendrick**  
Manager

Box 369

Phone 24

## Worth While

Get our prices for Cream and Milk and we will also get your shipments. Our service and high prices are causing smiles of satisfaction every day; so why not shake hands with opportunity by sending your next delivery of cream or milk to us?

Cash is paid you for every can of cream and your cans are washed and sterilized before leaving the Creamery. Our enlarged accommodation enables us to give you many advantages which heretofore we were unable to do on account of lack of room.

We give what you have a right to expect—BEST SERVICE—BEST PRICES. Try us.

### CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

John Finlay got \$254.70 for one load of wheat delivered to the mill on Saturday. John has to dispose of only 4,000 loads like that to get into the millionaire class.

H. A. Pearson, of Lone Pine, was a visitor in town on Saturday. Harry reports a fairly good crop considering his late start in the spring and his hay crop was very good.

### BUSINESS LOCALS

#### 50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

**FOUND**—A child's gold finger ring, at Didsbury school grounds. Owner can have same by calling at Pioneer office and paying expenses.

**FOR SALE**—Driving mare (Maud) gentle for lady to drive—single, double or saddle; also her harness and rubber tired buggy. J. V. BARNETT.

**LOST**—A parcel containing clothing and money lost on south road about three miles east of Didsbury about three weeks ago. Finder please return to Pioneer office. 42-11

The junior girls' basket-ball team of Didsbury school went to Carstairs on Saturday to play the juniors there the return game. It was hotly contested from start to finish, but resulted in a win for Didsbury by a score of 11 to 9.

The latest shipment of Red Cross supplies, made on Oct. 13, consisted of 50 service shirts, 48 pajamas, 486 bandages, 37 operation stockings, 18 bed socks, 27 nurse's aprons, 65 slings, 32 comfort bags, 132 personal bags, 64 pillow cases, 7 pairs of socks, hot water bottle cover.

**W.S. Durrer**  
UNDERTAKER AND  
EMBALMER

Moved to residence opposite J. M. Reed's house, Hespeler Street.

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

### AROUND THE TOWN

No tea will be served in the Red Cross rooms on Friday. Doors will be open, however, for giving out work.

Get out your sleighs, put on your bells, and have the first sleighride of the season and do it now—for tomorrow may be too late.

Mr. Thos. Clare, of Edmonton, stopped off here on his way to Calgary on Saturday to cheer up his sister, Miss M. Clare, of the telephone office.

The first snow of the season came on Tuesday morning and the merchants who have a big strip of cement sidewalk to clear say it sticks like glue.

Miss Beatrice Becker, of the Ottawa Bank staff at Edmonton, was visiting with Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kendrick for a few days last week, leaving for Edmonton on Sunday.

A. R. Kendrick was a business visitor at Red Deer last week. He installed an Empire milking machine on the farm of Mr. E. Michener, leader of the Opposition in the Alberta legislature.

Sunday School Rally Day will be observed next Sunday in the Evangelical church. Sunday school will open at 2 p. m., rally program at 3. The pastor will preach in the evening. You are cordially invited to be present.

Mrs. McWilliams, of Calgary, made an eloquent appeal for service from the Presbyterian pulpit here last Sunday. Dr. Clarke also addressed the congregation, in which he presented the financial situation in a most lucid manner.

Revival meetings will be held in the M. B. C. church, Carstairs, from Oct. 21 to Nov. 4. Rev. F. DeWeerd, of Fairmount, Ind., five years a missionary to Africa will have charge of the service. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A very interesting meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. J. V. Berscht, on Tuesday afternoon of last week. \$18.55 was collected for the Friends of the B. and N. The wish to thank all who have given willingly to the cause.

Several of the electric light users are allowing their light accounts to get in arrears. The first thing they know they will be cast into utter darkness and then there will be wailing and gnashing of teeth. But it will be their own fault. It costs money to produce light just now.

How about your taxes? Are they paid up? If they are not, remember that the discount of 5 per cent, expires at the end of the month. Save a few coppers for the cost of living high and at the same time help replenish the town coffers. Now is a good time to do it—pay your taxes.

Archie Watt, the former Didsbury telephone superintendent, now of Edmonton, was a visitor in town for a short time on Saturday. Archie looks as though the north country agrees with him—he looks fat and prosperous. The north country is in fine shape this fall, and he says that things are very prosperous in the capital city.

J. Hosegood and Charlie Brown returned from Calgary on Friday after disposing of their carload of cattle through the U. F. A. They were pleased with the prices they had received. One of the steers brought \$131.50 and another \$131, the average price being \$126 to \$134. They report that cattle were on the downward grade in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Weicker returned from a visit to Calgary on Saturday. Mr. Weicker went down to look after the financial end of a cattle transaction with Pat Burns that cut a great big slice off one of Pat's millions. The deal involved between 300 and 400 head of cattle and brought into circulation among the farmers in this district between \$25,000 and \$30,000. This is but a fair sample of Norm's monthly dealings in cattle.

A masterly address on missionary work in China and Japan was delivered on Monday afternoon by Bishop G. Heinmiller, D. D., in the Evangelical church. The Bishop having recently returned from an episcopal trip to said countries was in a position to lead his enrapt audience into those spheres where great doors of opportunity are opening to the church. The support of a Bible woman in Japan was suggested and after discussion the suggestion was adopted.

The New

## CHEVROLET

Automobile Agency

Call and see the new Chevrolet before making up your mind to purchase any other car. It has reached the acme of perfection for a modern car at a low price. It is equipped with the

Willard Self-Starting, Lighting and Storing Systems  
The Steward Speedometer

Demountable Rims

Three Speeds

Chevrolet cars are as truly the products of experience as the locomotive, the ocean liner, or the sky scraper, consequently the owner of a Chevrolet will have the confidence in his car which such experience warrants. The most modern up-to-date car for the money on the market today is the

**Chevrolet 490 Tourist Car**

**G. B. SEXSMITH, Agent.**

### HEATING STOVES

Cold weather is coming and perhaps your heating stove is worn out. Now is the time to get a new one.

### POWER WASHING MACHINES

#### The Multi-Motor Washing Machine

with WRINGING ATTACHMENT is a labor-saver for your wife. This machine has a gasoline engine under the tub, out of the way, and is as easy to operate as a sewing machine. Come in and see it work. It's a dandy.

### A GASOLINE ENGINE

is a time-saver. See our little money-makers.

#### The DeLaval Cream Separator

cannot be excelled. We are the agents for this well known machine.

## W. G. LIESEMER

HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS

## Time to change to Heavy Underwear

Try WATSON'S this winter for your kiddies. Especially these fine ribbed Cashmere Combinations, guaranteed unshrinkable; made with high neck and long sleeves; ankle length and drop seat; buttoned in front; ages 2 to 12 years.

Girls Black Tights, for ages 2 to 12 years.

WATSON'S for women. All wool: wool and cotton mixtures; low necks, short sleeves; ankle length; also high neck, long sleeves and ankle length. Combinations and separate pieces.

STANFIELD'S pure wool underswear for men. The old reliable, guaranteed unshrinkable combinations that fit perfectly; also shirts and drawers.

PENMAN'S National Wool Underwear for the boys. Non-irritating to the skin; shirts and drawers only; all sizes.

PENMAN'S Fleece Lined Underwear for men and boys. \$1.20 to \$2.00 the suit.

## A. G. STUDER





### Our Objects and Principles

To Reconstitute Justice and Liberty  
On Their Proper Foundations

A predatory nation has, with every accompaniment of barbarous cruelty, sought to terrorize humanity by invasions, deportations of inhabitants, seizures of territory, and wholesale destruction of cities and monuments. What is the use of asking for a status quo ante which leaves this same nation possessed of its original power to desecrate all the sanctities of mankind? Our mission is to free nationalities, to give the smaller peoples a chance to be able to control their future fate, to restore Belgium to her prosperity, to satisfy Italian claims, and give back to France her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. These are the objects which stand immediately in the foreground. And the principles which underlie them are no less sacred and obligatory. We wish to have done with a military despotism which sacrifices human lives in pursuit of its autocratic ends. We want to get rid of the domination of brute and naked force. We desire to reconstitute justice and liberty on their proper foundations as guiding agencies in the relations of men toward one another. But the first step in any such process, the absolutely indispensable condition of our even beginning, to undertake our august task is the defeat of German military power. And this, we believe, is the only way in which the international Socialist comes to us with clamor for peace at all costs, however fatal it may prove to the ideals of the entire world. Are we not then entitled to ask of what possible use, either to themselves or to the world at large, are these deluded and foolish visionaries who meet in Paris and intend to prop up the internationalism of an old anarchic base and decay, with aid of representatives of Germany, and in consultation with our bitterest foes, the future constitution of Europe? From the London Daily Telegraph.

"Did you like my uncle, remember you when he made his will?"  
"I guess so, for he left me out."  
—Loughlin



is a healthy, active, industrious liver.  
Small doses, taken regularly, insure that.

Maybe You Need a purgative sometimes. Then take one larger dose.

Keep that in mind; it will pay you rich dividends in Health and Happiness.



Genuine Bears Signature  
Bentley

Colorless faces often show the absence of iron in the blood.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS will help this condition.

W. N. U. 1174

### Distribution of Cereals

How the French Government Handles the Grain, Milling and Baking Situation

Details of the decree issued by the French government which places the purchase and distribution of all cereals under control of the state have been received by the food administration.

The decree became effective September 1. A central office, consisting of representatives of the government and of the grain merchants, has been created. There is also to be a central committee of millers and bakers. Cereals may be purchased only by French millers and grain merchants, and purchasers of grain must give notice of their buying to the State and must in no case pay prices in excess of those fixed by the decree of July 16.

Millers and grain merchants may buy local growing crops only on condition that they will not require transport by railways, waterways, or motors. The State will supervise grain distribution, and at all times be informed as to the exact state of cereal supplies. Grain may be sent by rail or waterway only by instruction of a government officer charged with the distribution.

### CURING SKIN TROUBLES

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, blotches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexion to smear themselves with greasy ointments. Often they could not do anything worse for the grease clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition actually becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified. It is well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new, rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and disperses them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way.

It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health. They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

Any medicine dealer or by mail, sends a box or six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### The Shopping Problem

"You pay too high for the things we ate," said Mulligan to his wife. "Can't you find a grocery where they sell things lower?"

"No, Mike," responded Mrs. Mulligan. "There do be some places that sell things higher than others, but there do be none where they sell them lower."

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

### The German Mind

Evidently Can Only See But One Side of the Question

It seems terrible to the Germans that American citizens of German birth and descent who came to this country of their own free will to better their conditions in life, to escape the militaristic and oppressive government in the country of their birth, and to enjoy the blessing of our free institutions and the prosperity of our land, should be called upon to defend this country, which is theirs, from choice, against the German government, which seeks to impose by brute force its autocratic yoke upon the whole world, this country included.

Yet they think it entirely just when the German government compels the Poles, whom it has enslaved by treachery and brute force, to fight their brother Poles, who have been similarly enslaved by the Russian government.—From the Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

### "German Barbarians"

"What is the feeling among the people of Japan regarding the German methods of warfare?" was the question put to a high Japanese government official, and he replied:

"That they have acted like barbarians. The feeling of sympathy for the Allies who have had to contend with their methods has been shown in numerous ways by our people, in the sending of money and of supplies to help. We also sent nurses to France, to Russia, and to Rumania. I think we have still some surgeons in Russia, but the nurses have returned. Their health was affected."

### Spanish Rice Crop Big

The rice crop in Spain this year is extraordinarily plentiful. It will require the services of 15,000 workers to harvest it.

### WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c. quickly cured by  
**EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**  
For Sale by All Dealers  
Douglas & Co., Proprietors, Napanee, Ont.  
(Free Sample on Request)

### A Wild Duck Farm

Successful Experiment in Connecticut for Protecting Wild Fowl

About two years ago, two public spirited citizens, interested in wild life conservation, acquired about 4,000 acres of waste land in the state of Connecticut, with a view to establishing a sanctuary for wild fowl, and of increasing the supply of game by scientific propagation. They sent an expert to lake Winnipegosis in Manitoba to study the habits of the ducks that nest and breed in that region, which is in the heart of the great duckbreeding grounds of this continent, and to bring back young ducklings to form a nucleus for the propagating work.

About thirteen different species, including a considerable number of canvas backs, were thus procured, pictures were taken showing their nests, and the situations and conditions surrounding the breeding places have been reproduced on the Connecticut farm. A certain number of them are pinioned, so as to supply a breeding stock, but a large majority so raised are allowed to migrate with the wild fowl which come to the refuge on their migrations. The birds born and bred in the refuge return to it on their flights north, knowing that they will find protection in their old home. The experiment has been most successful, and is encouraging those who feel that propagation is one of the very important measures which must be undertaken to restore wild bird life.

William S. Haskell, in Fifth Annual Report of the Commission of Conservation.

Long Standing Asthma. Many have suffered so long from asthma and have tried so many so-called remedies they think that there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

### Live Stock Depletion

Nations of Europe Now Rapidly Depleting Their Supply

The U. S. food administration has been informed by the French government that the French decrease of live stock in France as a result of the war.

On December 31, 1916, according to the official French figures, the cattle had decreased to a total of 12,341,900 as compared with 14,807,000 in 1913 or 16.6 per cent; sheep decreased from 16,213,000 in 1913 to 10,845,000 December 31 last or 33 per cent; swine decreased from 7,048,000 in 1913 to 4,361,900 at the close of last year or 38 per cent.

The per capita consumption per annum of meat in France at the present time is estimated by the French government at 69.61 pounds of beef, 11.16 pounds of mutton, and 21.48 pounds of pork.

The French figures emphasize the recent statement of the U. S. food administration that the nations of Europe are now rapidly depleting their supply of live stock, and must therefore depend largely upon the United States for their meat and dairy products after the war.

### SICK WOMAN HAD CRYING SPELLS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Enhaut, Pa.—"I was all run down and weak inwardly. I had female troubles and nervous feelings and my head bothered me. I would often have crying spells and feel as if I was not safe. If I heard anyone coming I would run and lock the door so they would not see me. I tried several doctors and they did not help me so I said to my mother I guess I will have to die as there is no help for me. She got me one of your little books and my husband said I should try one bottle. I stopped the doctor's medicine and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It soon made a change in me and now I am strong and do all my work."—Mrs. AUGUSTUS BAUGHMAN, Box 86, Enhaut, Pa.



Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you would like free confidential advice address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

### The Point of View

Two Years at the Agricultural College Taught the Boy Some Sense

A friend was chuckling over the difference a two year course in an agricultural college had wrought in his son.

"The year that boy went to college," he said, "my south field was awful thin. One day Mr. Blank looked over the fence where John and I were playing and offered me a heap of well-rotted manure from an old barn. John was taking a load of corn to town, and I told him to hitch onto the old wagon and fetch a load of manure when he came home. Do you suppose he would do it? Not he. I had to send the hired hand, because John was too tony to ride home on a load of manure."

"But last year," he smiled reminiscently, "after John had had a two years' course in agriculture, he came home from town with a wagon load of manure reaching to the top of double sideboards."

"I nudged his ma when he drove into the gate. 'What's that you've brought home with you?' I asked."

"The rascal just grinned at me. 'I've brought home a great load of humus,' he said."

"Thinks I, if two years of college will teach a boy sense, it's a pity more boys can't go to college."—Wallace's Farmer.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Catarrh Pills for constipation.

### Nelson's Patience

Famous British Admiral Followed Sane Naval Tactics

"For something between two years and two and a half years Nelson cruised off Toulon, in weariness of spirit, waiting for his opportunity. Why did he not go in and destroy the enemy fleet? We have his answer in his own words. When the opposing admiral 'cut a caper a few miles outside Toulon' Nelson pointed out that 'he well knew I could not get at him without placing the ships under the batteries which surrounded that port, and that had I attacked him in that position he could retire into his secure nest whenever he pleased.'"

True and again Nelson, and the other admirals of his time must have been tempted to 'take the offensive,' but they realized that ships could not fight even such puny forts as existed in those days; and, after twenty-one years of warfare, peace came in 1815, finding the French fleet as strong in ships of war as when hostilities opened in 1793; but this country had reaped the manifold benefits of sea command.

"As a Frenchman has said, 'They were the ships of Nelson that were the victors at Waterloo.'—Archibald Hurd.

Certain morbid conditions must exist in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will exist as long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

### No Next Time

What is Germany's plan for the "next time"? One of her leading authorities has said "There will be peace shortly, but the war will be resumed in ten years." "That is their idea," commented Mr. Lloyd George, Britain's prime minister; "that is the way they talk. They say, 'There are three things we ought to have foreseen. We ought to have had plenty of food stored in Germany. Next time! Then we shall see to it that there is plenty of copper, plenty of cotton. Then we made a mistake about submarines. Instead of having two or three hundred, we ought to have had at least two or three thousand. Next time! There must be no next time.'"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

### Corrected

A teacher, instructing her class in grammar, wrote two sentences on the blackboard. The sentences were: "The hen has got three legs," and "Who done it?" She said to Tommy, who was not a very bright pupil:

"Go to the blackboard and correct those two sentences."

Tommy slowly approached the board thinking hard. Then he took the chalk and wrote:

"The hen never done it. Nature done it?—Good tests."

### Are These YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Pains in the Back or Sides, Constant Headaches, Swollen Joints, Urinary Troubles, Stone or Gravel? You will find the remedy in the box below—



Minimize The Fire Peril By Using  
**EDDY'S**  
Chemically Self-Extinguishing  
"Silent 500s"  
The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. 1, N. 2, N. 3  
**THERAPION**  
Treats all diseases of the blood, such as: CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, RHEUMATISM, CLAUDICATION, BLOOD POISON, PILES, KIDNEY DISEASES, SCURVY, POISONING, etc. It is the only French medicine that cures all these diseases. It is sold by all druggists. Price 1/6 per box, six for 1/3. One bottle, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

**Wood's Phospholine.**  
The Great English Remedy. It tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price 1/6 per box, six for 1/3. One bottle, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

When buying your Piano Insist on having an  
**Otto Nigel Piano Action**

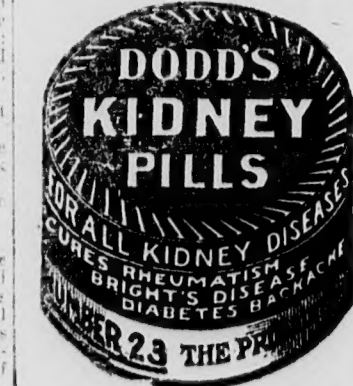
### MONEY ORDERS

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

### Desert Shoes

British Tommy Has New Method of Overcoming Difficulty

The British Tommy, a Lancashire lad, who said to his lieutenant, "I say, Left, them sands are worse than Manchester mud," will be appreciated when it is understood what the desert sand is. It shifts about like quicksilver at places. The British Tommy's latest method of overcoming the obstacle is the sand-shoe, which is made of steel and looks something like a bird cage. He attaches the cage to his shoes, and then can walk along some 10 inches above sand-level, while the sand shifts through the meshes of his under-shoes. So Tommy can go on walking with comparative comfort. The difficulties through which he marches to conquer may be gauged from the fact that when the Turks were coming with intent to destroy the Suez Canal they had to dig narrow trenches for their big guns, and metal these grooves, so that the guns could be dragged forward. They found this method easier than building roads.





## WILL NEED OUR WHOLE STRENGTH TO WIN THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY

OUR CAUSE WILL NOT TRIUMPH AUTOMATICALLY

To Believe That Democracy Must in the Nature of Things  
Triumph is a Dangerous Illusion, and if Every Effort is Not  
Put Forth To Win, the Cause Will Surely Be Lost

"Viewed from the political angle of vision the war is clearly a conflict, perhaps the final conflict, between the democratic and the autocratic principles. It is the battle of the French revolution fought over again, but on a vastly greater scale and between antagonists far more formidable to one another. In the course of the war both principles have developed their strength and at the same time displayed their weakness. Democracy has shown its power to unite great peoples, in themselves and with one another, in the pursuit of an ideal aim, and it has shown this at a moment when, for want of an ideal aim, the same peoples were rent and sundered internally, by a multitude of petty quarrels. In this way democracy has revealed its strength. On the other hand it has shown the weakness which comes from divided councils, from alternating policies and above all from mistrust of its great men. And yet it has not been daunted by the difficulties and misfortunes arising from these causes; but has held on to its task in spite of them all; so that we may say its weakness has served incidentally to deepen the impression of its strength. Autocracy presents the same double record. In the German model, at all events, it has displayed an immense efficiency in the pursuit of its aim. Per contra it has proved itself to be thoroughly immoral, and revealed its true nature as a principle of mingled treachery and violence in the life of nations, thereby condemning itself to everlasting mistrust.

"Clearly it is futile to attempt any estimate of the effects of the war on democracy unless we consider at the same time its parallel effects on autocracy. The two things must be kept in mind together. It is the common practice of each of the parties to look at the matter exclusively from its own point of view, with the result that most discussions of the question exhibit the facts as far simpler than they really are. We are apt to be solely impressed by the phenomena on our own side. We see an immense consolidation of democratic peoples firmly united in defense of their principle and from this we draw the conclusion that our principle has already vindicated its right to rule the world.

"But that is not the view of German autocracy. It has not lost faith in itself—at least not yet. It is waiting for the end of the war—that 'little more' which is needed to turn the war into a completed fact—to prove that we are wrong. These German defenders of autocracy are pointing with pride to the results of their system, and, what is more, they are pointing with contempt to the results of its opposite. 'What,' they are asking, 'has enabled Germany to put up this tremendous fight and to hold together as a single-minded unit through the strain and stress of these terrible years? What is the secret of our immense efficiency? It is autocracy which has enabled us to do these things. On the other hand it is democracy which is responsible for the inefficiency of our opponents—for the political difficulties of France for the present chaos in Russia, for the inability of the United States to make up their mind until it was so late; for the unpreparedness of the British and for the ease with which we fooled them before the war; for the want of cohesion and continuity in their military policy, for the failure at Gallipoli, for the scandals in Mesopotamia, for the indiscipline of their working classes for their domestic broils and dissensions, and for the way they sacrifice their great men.

"These arguments are theirs, not mine. But though they are inconclusive at the moment, there is no denying that they would wear a very different aspect if the Germans were to win. There are millions of people in all countries, not excepting our own, whose faith in democracy is by no means assured even now, and it is doubtful if any vestige of their faith would remain with them in presence of a German victory. To meet this by saying that the Germans are not going to win is beside the question. Indeed it is something worse than a mere irrelevance. There are too many people about who assume that democracy, just because it is democracy, will triumph automatically by virtue of some Divine Right inherent in its nature. This is a most dangerous illusion, and if we indulge in it we shall be beaten, and what is more we shall deserve to be beaten. The superiority of the democratic to the autocratic principle must not be taken as a fact established in the nature of things which of itself and by itself will decide the issue of the war. Rather is it the very question which the issue of the war is going to decide, and it will not be decided in favor of democracy unless every democrat puts the last ounce of strength into the struggle."—L. P. Jacks in Land and Water.

### Only Kaiser Law Left

Object of War Is to Enforce Recognized International Law

In speaking of the conference that he had with the Kaiser at headquarters over the submarine question, Mr. Gerard says:

"We then had a long discussion in detail of the whole submarine question, in the course of which the emperor said that the submarine had come to stay; that it was a weapon recognized by all countries, and that he had seen a picture of a proposed giant submarine in an American paper, the Scientific American. He added that, anyway, there was no longer any international law. To this last statement Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg agreed."

This was shortly before Germany gave her pledge in the Sussex case. "There was no longer any international law"—the words are the Kaiser's. In truth there was not much at that time in spite of the three years' effort of this government to save some shreds of it. There assuredly was none by which the German government considered itself bound. It began the war with a violation of international law, as admitted by the chancellor, when it invaded Belgium. As the occupying power in Belgium, it violated it over and over again, as in the matter of the deportations and enforced labor. Every merchant vessel that was torpedoed was sunk in violation of international law. The Kaiser, therefore, was quite right, though unexpectedly frank.

As far as Germany is concerned there is no international law today. Could there ever be any that would bind a Hohenzollern or a Hohenzollern state? That is a matter to which those who are now talking of peace would do well to give some attention. What we seem to see is an irreconcilable conflict between the doctrine known as 'the will to power' and any rule of human conduct agreed upon by civilized men to govern their relations. One of the objects of this war, as far as this government is concerned is to see that there is an international law.—From the Indianapolis News.

### Conservation of Food

Ontario Making Rapid Strides Towards Food Saving

Ontario is making rapid strides towards food saving. In these war days, we are doing many new things which we would not have thought of in peace times. Almost the very newest experiment is that of continuous canning. Parkhill Women's Institute is making a successful trial. The canning plant had a capacity of five hundred cans a day. The machinery is simple—a 5 hp. boiler, two vats, a sink, a copper kettle, pans, spoons, measures, etc. The vats were heated with steam coils, and can be brought to boiling in three minutes. Fifty quarts of fruit can be cooked at once. The smaller vat is used for blanching and sterilizing, and the copper kettle for making syrups, jams, jellies, etc.

The aim is to conserve perishable fruits and vegetables, and to store material contributed by interested helpers for convalescent homes and hospitals. Everyone in a radius of ten miles, who keeps chickens, has been asked to contribute one chicken, and each woman who canned her own fruit contributed to this store. It looks as if this might be the beginning of a good work that should not end when the war need is over.

### The Detectors

The countable gazed long and thoughtfully at the hole in Mrs. Parkington's parlor window. Then he produced a notebook.

"You 'ard the crash at four o'clock?"

"Four o'clock," echoed the lady.

"You run to the door, but saw nobody?"

"Nobody."

After this question Sherlock could think of no more, so he shut up his book with a snap and yanked off, dreaming of promotion.

A few minutes later he was back with a full-face smile that was eloquent of triumph.

"Jobs like this 'ere don't take a smart chap long," he remarked. "You're sure it happened at four o'clock, ma'am?"

"Yes. Have you caught the culprits?"

"Well, not yet, ma'am," he answered, "but I'm a narrowin' of it down all right. It wasn't Bill Higgins, 'cos he was killed by a motor car at 'arf-past three!"—London Fun.

Recruiting Officer—How about joining the colors? Have you anyone dependent on you?

Motorist—Have I? There are two garage owners, six mechanics, four tire dealers, and every gasoline agent within a radius of 125 miles.—Judge.

### Man Power of Germany To-Day

There are Now Over Five Million Men Under Arms

The Associated Press is able to give approximately the figures representing the man power of Germany in the war at the present time, together with the casualties, as follows:

Fixed formations on the various fronts, employed on lines of communication and stationed in the interior, 5,500,000.

Divisions undergoing formation and men in depots, 600,000.

Losses in killed, permanently disabled and prisoners, 4,000,000.

Wounded under treatment in hospitals, 500,000.

Total 10,650,000.

These figures account for all the men called out up to the present for service as follows:

Trained men mobilized immediately on the outbreak of the war 1,500,000. (Untrained ersatz (compensatory) reservists called out, August, 1914, to February, 1915 800,000.

Class of 1914 recruits called out November, 1914, to January, 1915 450,000.

First ban of untrained landstrum, called out at the beginning of 1915 1,100,000.

Class of 1915 called out May-July, 1915 450,000.

Remainder of untrained landstrum called out the same month 150,000.

Class of 1916, called out September and November, 1915 450,000.

Contingent of hitherto exempted men, called out in October, 1916, 300,000.

Second contingent of exempted men called out early in 1916, 200,000. Second ban landstrum, early in 1916, 450,000.

Class of 1917 called out March-November, 1916 450,000.

Third contingent of exempted men late in 1916, 300,000.

Class 1918 called out November, 1916, to March, 1917, 450,000.

Class 1919 called out in part in 1917, 300,000.

Additional exemptions, 1917, 150,000.

Total 10,500,000.

The small discrepancy in the figures is accounted for by the omission of the male units.

The total male resources of Germany since the beginning of hostilities, including the yearly classes of recruits up to 1920, number about 14,000,000. Those called up number 10,600,000. The remainder are accounted for as follows: The remaining portion of the class of 1919 awaiting call 150,000; class of 1920 still uncalled 450,000; men employed as indispensable in industries and administrations, 500,000; men unable to reach Germany 200,000; men entirely exempted owing to physical disability, 2,180,000.

Recruits of the 1920 class cannot be called legally until they attain their 17th birthday.

### Peace Through War

By Former President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College

I believe that I am not mistaken in affirming that the growing consensus of opinion among the neutral nations is to the effect that the most direct road to peace lies through war. I do not wonder at the present endeavor after peace in the name of religion. I respect and honor it. I can hardly see how in the circumstances attending its inception, it could have been delayed. But for the reasons given I question none the less its timeliness. When religion speaks its final word it must speak with what I have termed the inexorable simplicity of its ancient code of national righteousness. I do not believe that Germany is as yet prepared in the spirit and temper of its mind to listen to that word.

Meanwhile, I see no other possible course for us to follow as a nation than that which Lincoln marked out for us, in circumstances like those in which we are now placed, and in the following out of which we reached in due time the goal of peace. "With patience toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace."

### The Cheerful British Soldier

There is no doubt as to the cheerful courage of the British Tommy. "He will go through the most awful hell for a week and come out of it with a smile." "We'll never beat those fellows," a German prisoner is quoted as saying. Discipline is strict, but the relations between officers and men are of the best. No one denies the courage and fighting quality of the Germans. But they no longer have the confidence with which they began the war. The letters taken from the dead and the prisoners show that. The "government" won't be satisfied until we are all killed," says one. This is not the spirit of victory.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Uncle Ezra—So ye just got back from New York! What's the difference between the city and the country?

Uncle Eben—Wal, in the country you go to bed feeling all in and get up feeling fine, and in the city you go to bed feeling fine and get up feeling all in.—Life.

## MUST TRUST THE BRITISH NAVY TO DEAL WITH SUBMARINE MENACE

THE ONLY MEANS OF CONTROLLING SUB. DANGER

Naval Correspondent of the London Daily News Says That the  
Real Seriousness of the Submarine Menace Must Not Be  
Underrated, Nor Is End of Its Ravages Near

### An Advancing Democracy

American Writer Believes that War Has Its Compensations

It is not unthinkable that this struggle may be the greatest step thus far taken in the social organization of mankind. We have become more or less familiar with different forms of socialism and of government control. We are already sensitive to the injustice inherent in our industrial and political life. We are ready for a decided advance of democracy toward a real and responsible government in which both rights and duties are equalized. The present conscription has elements in it which were impossible in the days of sixty-one. Our railways are passing under government control. The manufacture of steel is no longer an individual enterprise. Food supply is becoming a matter of legislation. The need of governmental direction which the prophets have seen and felt is being pushed forward as a war measure. In three months we have gone farther toward the elimination of the trust than in the thirty years preceding, and can anyone believe that we can ever return to the situation of even one year ago? Under the pressure of war necessity social evolution is accelerated, and if this be the way of national success and happiness surely war has its compensations.

Again, nothing in the history of mankind is doing more for the development of the international mind than the struggle now in progress. Most of us think individually and in terms of our personal comfort. Most of us think of our families, and in terms of the locality to which we belong. Some of us can think in terms of city and state, but the national mind is largely a development of the Civil War. Then for the first time we learned as a people to think of the United States in the singular rather than in the plural. The process of enlargement cannot be complete, however, until we can think in terms of humanity. Christianity can be realized only as an international ideal. A Christ who is limited by national boundaries is no Christ at all. And it is this struggle which more than any other factor in history is bringing the nations together and breaking down the barriers of localism and nationalism in the interest of an internationalism in which along Christianity can come to its own. When the United States has stood in the trenches side by side with England and France and Italy and Russia we shall find that the word "foreigner" has been merged into "the word 'man'." It will be impossible for us to think of other nations as we have thought of them in the past, and who shall say that this will not be a step forward toward the brotherhood of man?

And with this new spirit and better understanding of nation by nation, can we believe that the parliament of man, the federation of the world, is not brought perceptibly nearer than it has ever been before? As our war of revolution paved the way for the constitution and the organization of the thirteen colonies into a nation, may we not hope at least that the present world struggle may lead the way to some form of world federation which will shut out forever the possibility of war between nations, and make the organization of mankind something more than an irreducible dream? For some of us it may be a time of perplexity and darkness, but there are some of us who can say, "We'll meet the storm for those who hear a deeper voice beyond the storm."—Rev. L. O. Williams in the Universal Leader.

### Immortal British Infantry

German infantry, backed by abundant preparation and ample artillery support could not carry the positions in which the unprepared British infantry barred the road to Calais.

British infantry had to fight the battles of 1915 to with such help as could be supplied by an artillery crippled by its lack of guns and lack of overwhelming artillery support, failed to storm weak positions held by the British infantry unsupported by artillery.

Vimy Ridge, Messines Ridge and Hill 70 were mighty fortresses, compared to the positions that the Germans failed to capture on the road to Calais. The miraculous British infantry first defeated the German offensive in its attempt to storm weak positions. Then, with the help of an equally miraculous British artillery, the British infantry defeated the German defensive in its attempt to hold strong positions.—Toronto Telegram.

Father, The idea of your calling your teacher a nuisance? What do you mean, sir?

Tommy—Well, that's what you call me when I ask questions, 'an' teacher don't do nothin' else.—Boy-tou Transcript.

When Dr. Michaelis spoke for the first time, as imperial chancellor, to the Reichstag, he made no reference that Germany could hope to accomplish her objects by the operations of her armies. He addressed himself, in the very first place, to the submarine campaign, expressing complete confidence that it would bring victory to Germany and her allies. The direction of the submarine campaign has evidently been taken over by the military authorities, and it was General von Ludendorff, and not the chief of the admiralty staff, who said that the submarines would reduce our tonnage and diminish the supplies of ammunition available for our troops.

Evidently the Germans have two main objects in view. The military staff hopes that by molesting our transport their ends may be attained. The bankers, financiers, and ship-owners of the Fatherland indulge the expectations that our mercantile marine will be crippled by the end of the war, just at the time when enormous subsidies applied to their own are bearing fruit.

There is no real reason for alarm in this country, but the people must realize the situation if the economy campaign is to have proper results. The prime minister, with well-trained optimism, said that our losses were not so great as they were, but our output of mercantile shipping was increasing rapidly, which will upset some German calculations, and that our food supplies are assured.

It will be observed, however, that the measures referred to are mainly of a defensive character—the building of ships, which may yet be targets for submarines, and the conservation of national resources. The submarine will be suppressed only by offensive measures and the destruction of the U-boats or the crushing of them at their bases. The principal areas of activity may be brought under better control, for there are regions of peculiar peril to shipping and others where it is practically immune. The navy must do the business.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking to his constituents at Cambridge after his election, said one of the soundest things that has lately been said about the navy, and it had reference to the suppression of submarines. "It is my duty to know what the Sea Lords are proposing to do, and to get through the material and resources at their disposal, to form an independent opinion as to whether they have enough or should have more, and in every possible way, as far as a civilian can, help them in their work."

This is the right spirit. The public must put trust in the navy, and help it also with their confidence and their economy in the use of national resources. They must not underrate the real seriousness of the submarine menace, nor think that we are nearing the end of its ravages. There is no single or finally effective remedy for it.

The navy was never at a higher pitch of efficiency than at the present time. It has full confidence in its chiefs afloat and ashore, but there is a feeling that it is not given a fair chance. Let it have every engine it requires in abundance, and then by vigorous action the submarine menace will be brought under stronger control.—London Daily News.

### Hospital Slackers

How a Fourteenth Century Humourist Outwitted the Impostors

Stories of how to outwit impostors who report sick in order to loaf in hospitals are among the oldest traditions of the medical branches of all armies. A fourteenth century collection of anecdotes shows that the malingering was known in those days, and Cardinal de Bari, who had a hospital at Vercelli, found its resources were being exhausted by men of this type. One day he sent one of his subordinates to investigate. This man, Petrillo by name, who was something of a humorist, dressed himself in the robes of a physician and assembled all the patients for an examination of their wounds. Then he gravely said: "There is clearly but one remedy needed to the cure of these of this character, and that is an ointment made of human grease. This very day I intend, in consequence, to draw by lot one among you who will be plunged alive into boiling water and cooked for the salvation of all." Seized by fear, all the patients made haste to report themselves as fully recovered from their ulcers and consequently there was room in the hospital for those who really needed care. Physicians today, by the use of similar ruses, have discovered many "hospital slackers."

Express Agent (in a prohibition town, at telephone)—Say, Doc, better send down for this case of books—they're leaking!—Judge.



## Silent About U-Boats

Tells What Happens to the German Submarines

The British admiralty, in agreement with the naval authorities of the other Allies, has decided not to publish statements as to the number of submarines destroyed from month to month. It has been explained that it is impossible to tell with absolute certainty when a submarine vessel is sunk or only injured. Many ingenious methods are employed in fighting these twentieth century pirates, and in some cases they are of such a character that it is impossible to determine definitely whether in this case or that the enemy ship is destroyed. The officers and men serving at sea in the patrol vessels, which number nearly 3,000, have their own opinion as to the number of submarines which have been put down, but they are often unable to produce conclusive evidence. The British naval authorities, moreover, have come to the conclusion that there is nothing which the Germans would like to know more than the fate of submarines which fail to return.

As an illustration (writes Archibald Hurd, in Cassier's Magazine), ten of these vessels are sent to sea, and only a proportion of them turn up again. In the first place it does not know what merchant ships the lost submarines may have destroyed before their careers were ended. It is therefore, impossible to prepare complete statistics to satisfy the German population consumed with "holy hatred" and confiding the last desperate hope of victory. In the second place, the German staff directing operations are not aware by what precise method the submarines were destroyed or captured. It would be an immense aid to them if they possessed this information. They could warn other commanders of the best defensive means to be adopted in future.

Complete mystery enshrouds the fate of the officers and men of the craft which fail to return, and the German admiralty can give relatives and friends no consoling knowledge of what has happened. The Germans are well aware that of all deaths that in a submarine may prove the most horrible. The vessel may have its planes or horizontal rudders carried away, in which case it may be in great peril of destruction. Or, again, a small hole may be made in the thin plating through which water will slowly penetrate the interior, the officers and men watching the slow-moving fate overtaking them. In other cases, explosions may occur, either owing to some internal cause or because the submarine while submerged is hit by a bomb dropped by an airplane or patrol ship. In any event, the German naval staff at headquarters are left in ignorance, and it is certain that the silence must react on their mentality as they settle down to draft fresh orders for vessels to put to sea. The ominous absence of news must react on the nerves of other submarine crews and it is stated that in order to conceal the losses incurred from the submarine service, and thus preserve the morale, submarines which put out from one port are instructed to return to some other port; "a general post," is always in progress, so as to conceal the truth even from the crews of the underwater craft.

## The Man Without a Country

Tells How to Deal With Conscientious Objectors

Should conscientious objectors be punished, be put in prison, or interned? No! Government has no right to punish a man for his opinion. It seems to me, therefore, that the simplest way to deal with this difficulty, various and complicated as the questions are, is: Let the government respect the "conscientious objector's" opinion, thus giving him all benefits of doubt, but at the same time let the government severely insist that he shall take the full consequence of his opinions. If he is sincere, he cannot object to that. Let him be deprived forever of all benefits of war, of political and social and civil rights. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." He has no inherent right to these political and civil privileges. He was not born with them. He does not inherit them. He does not obtain them because he is a human being, but on the ground that he is a citizen of the United States. They are political grants. The power that gives has the power and right to take away. Let the objector, then, hold to his opinions, but let him abide by the consequences of his opinion. The hair must go with the hide. The conscientious objector has no claim upon a government he disavows, upon a country—its laws, its institutions, its life and civilization—he will not defend. He is a man without a country, and if he is not a cowardly shirker, he will be sufficiently moral to abide by the natural consequences of his own convictions.—By Bishop Cooke, of Tennessee.

## Saving Beef and Bacon

Many households have already put into effect beefless and baconless days Tuesdays and Fridays each week and have no apprehension of any bodily calamity. They rather feel cheerful at the sense of duty accomplished.

## Dairy Conditions

Milk and Butter Supplies Decreasing While Population Is Increasing

The United States food administration has issued the following statement on dairy conditions:

Milk and butter supplies are decreasing in the United States, while our population is increasing. The dairy herds of Europe are diminishing rapidly because of the conditions created by war, and there is no probability of improvement in these conditions. The dairy problem in this country, therefore, is not only a war emergency problem, but one that will continue after the war.

The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies, and the shortage of shipping has limited the amount of imported fodder, and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the past fifteen years. Yet, today we must ship increasing amounts of dairy products to our allies.

The dairy supplies of the allies in normal times came to a considerable degree from western Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, but under German pressure these supplies are now partly diverted to Germany. The men under arms and the wounded must be supplied with condensed milk in large quantities. The net result of these conditions, despite rigorous reduction of consumption among the adults of the civil population in Europe, is that our Allies are still short of large quantities, and again the burden of the replacement of this shortage must fall on North America.

The high price of fodder and meat in the United States during the past few months, induced by the pressing European demand, has set up dangerous currents in this country, especially in those regions dependent upon butter and the sale of milk to municipalities, having made it more profitable to sell the cattle for meat than to keep them and produce dairy products. Therefore, the dairy cattle are decreasing in those sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in proportion to the increase in cost of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy butter is shown by the sales of margarine, which show an increase of several million pounds per month over similar periods in 1915. Dairy butter, however, has qualities which render it vitally necessary for table use. Milk has no substitutes, and should be not only intrinsically one of our cheapest animal foods, but is absolutely fundamental to the rearing of the children.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases: First, it is to be hoped that the abundant harvest will result in lower prices of food and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement so as to increase the dairy herd and thus our dairy supplies, for the sake first of our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation upon the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter if we are to provide milk supplies to all, especially including the children of the crowded districts of our cities.

## First in the Field

Woman Warrior of Russia Set a Fine Example

The women warriors of the Battalion of Death are by no means the first Russian women who have joined the ranks of the combatants. Though at the beginning of the war the Russian military regulations forbade their enlistment, the rule was often honored in the breach. The pioneer of Apollonva Isoltsev, who was accepted as a volunteer in a regiment commanded by her father, and was awarded the Cross of St. George of the third class for discovering a telephone which the enemy had hidden in a loft, and was using for the purpose of his intelligence department. That a workwoman had served in the field was discovered in the course of her defense to a suit brought against her for failure to pay the hire of her sewing machine. Asked what she had to say for herself, she replied: "Nothing, except it be that I am unable to pay, as I was wounded a short time ago fighting against the Austrians." The judge examined her papers, and found them in order; and the prosecutor was so moved by her story that he withdrew his summons.—Westminster Gazette.

## A Boomerang

"That's a good one on Jokeleigh." "What happened?" "He had an insurance policy on the contents of his cellar and he thought it funny to put in a claim when he had burned all his coal." "What did the company say to that?" "Had him arrested for arson."

## Tommies Prefer To Talk About Girls Than War

While Fighting the Men Try to Forget Their Grim Work

People can get used to anything, even to the business of war. Were it not so, those who have to keep on killing Germans month in and month out, would go mad and bite somebody.

Out among the guns pounding the Germans to pieces near Lens it was tea time. Overhead seven British planes were winging past on their way to a match with the enemy in the clouds. Now and then a 6-inch shell exploded in the vicinity of the British batteries. Under a scrap of canvas serving as shelter from the midsummer sun sat a Canadian major commander of a battery of howitzers. He was bareheaded. On a wooden hand grenade packing case was a cup of tea. The major was in his shirt sleeves. In his hands was a book and a pencil. Jotting something down in the book the major laid it face down on the case, took up a slice of buttered bread and bit off a mouthful. Soon he called out to one of his gun crews nearby:

"Number 2, four, seven, five, nine!" Number 2 crew lifted a huge shell into the howitzer's breech closed and locked the breechlock, sighted and stood by, one of the men holding the lanyard taut in his right hand. In his left he held a piece of bread. Swallowing a gulp of tea the major picked up his gunnery book and casually ordered:

"Number 1, fire!" The howitzer next to number 2 bellowed so the country round about echoed and rocked to its thunder. The major put down some figures and refreshed himself with more tea and bread.

"Hey, Bill," sang out the gunner of number 1 crew.

"Watcher want now?" an ammunition tender growled. He was busy opening a can of tinned food.

"Where's that jam?" "Jam?" queried Bill as he worked away. "What jam? You mean the rhubarb jam?"

"Naw! Not the rhubarb jam; the strawberry jam. I'm fed up on that stringy rhubarb jam."

"Number 1" bawled out the major. "Six, O, five, three." Then, after a swallow from the enameled cup: "Number 2, fire!"

Number 2 blazed away and a huge shell tore through the air screaming in terrifying fashion.

"Yes," the Canadian gunner who had pulled the trigger said, "that was certainly some game! Two men out, man on third, score tied and the ninth inning. Old 'y Cobb was at the bat with two strikes on him. Ty whaled away at it and—"

"Number 2!" the officer shouted. "Four, seven, five, nine!" Then "By Godfrey!" he murmured to himself "wonder where'n the devil they got this butter? Number 1! Fire!"

Again the howitzer shivered and leapt, and, as the recoil threw it back into position, Bill came with a tin plate in his hand.

"Here, sour face," he said to the lanyard puller, "here's your bloomin' jam. Shall I fetch you a finger bowl?"

The gunners eat and talk and fire the guns without pause. They seldom talk about the war. Rather they tell their experiences the last time they went on leave. They talk about the shows they saw, the good things they had to eat, the pretty girls they met, what they are going to do when the war is over and the rest.

In the trenches it is precisely the same. Between raids, dodging trench mortar stuff they play checkers and other games, write letters, have their tea and talk about food and girls and shows and things.

The men do not love the war. Nobody loves the war. But they are game and are going to see it through. And the way to see it through is to make the best of things, to get used to it all and quit worrying. Sprinkle the enemy with shot with one hand and pass the jam with the other. That is the only way.

## "Terrorizing" Britain

Result of Zeppelin Raids Has Been to Increase Britain's Fighting Spirit

The totals of the casualties among women and children in the air raids in England to date are as follows: Women killed 102; women wounded 360; children killed 94; children wounded 235.

Germany has expended enormous treasure in bringing about the murder of these people. First of all, there was the huge Zeppelin fleet, whose prime object was to bring Britain to her knees. That failing, large fleets of airplanes were diverted to the same purpose. And what has been the net result? So far from terrorizing Britain, it has but increased Britain's fighting spirit, while at the same time it has intensified the detestation of civilized mankind for a nation which considers the slaughter of innocent women and children by cowardly attacks in the dark as a "necessity" to military strategy.—Montreal Herald.

## Not the Way He Wanted It

Jack—You promised me a kiss if our team won. Betty—All right; but a first-class ball player like you wouldn't find any satisfaction in merely taking one. Stand off across the room and I'll throw you one.

## Frozen Poultry

Large Supply on Hand in Canada and Should Be Utilized

There is an article of diet of which there are large stocks in storage in Canada and for which there has been practically no demand. This commodity is frozen poultry.

This unusual situation this year has been caused through the shortage of ocean tonnage. A large part of the stocks on hand had been sold for export but could not be transported owing to the unavailability of refrigerated space.

Canadian consumers, in the past, have not taken kindly to frozen meats. This has been due, in part at least, to lack of suitable facilities for defrosting, which if not properly done, results in the meat being discolored and unattractive. The time has arrived, however, when it may be necessary for consumers to rely more and more upon frozen meat products. In times of scarcity every advantage should be taken of the facilities provided to carry over the surplus from one season to the shortage of another. Properly defrosted poultry, for instance, is equally as wholesome and nutritious as fresh-killed stock.

The public is invited, therefore, to ask for frozen poultry, of which there is a large supply consisting of chickens, broilers, ducks, geese and turkeys. The trade advise that many of these varieties can be obtained at prices considerably lower than those prevailing for fresh-killed stock at present available.

It is given as a suggestion that frozen poultry could be utilized economically as a substitute for beef and bacon on Tuesdays and Fridays. If special poultry or frozen meat days were arranged and individual retailers had prospects of handling a certain quantity, they could order accordingly and all arrangements be made for the necessary defrosting. As there is practically no other market for frozen poultry at the present time, it would appear to be of distinct advantage to this country, in assisting to conserve its food products of other sorts, that poultry meat be utilized, insofar as possible, in the way suggested.

## The Penalty of Carelessness

Terrible Forest Fires Originating From Trifling Causes

A man dropped a lighted match on the shore of Kalamalka Lake, British Columbia, on July 8th last. Within an hour a hot fire was racing through the underbrush. For three weeks after that there raged a series of forest fires, defying the organized efforts of hundreds of men.

At one time 26 fire fighters were ringed about with flames while their relatives, shut off from them and helpless to aid, awaited news in terrorized suspense. Only after severe suffering from exhaustion, thirst and hunger did the band of workers force their way through to safety.

That experience is a big price to pay for one person's foolish act in handling matches in a forest. The court fined the careless man \$50 but that does not help the province to bear the enormous loss.

One lighted match dropped on one inch of inflammable ground expanded into fifteen miles of ruin.

In the Spruce Valley fire of British Columbia of the same month, eleven men lost their lives, most of them tortured to death as they struggled over the mountain tops. The fuse to that disaster was supplied by a small piece of lighted tobacco carelessly thrown on the grassy floor of a tent.

Ninety out of a hundred tragic holocausts could be avoided if every Canadian camper and fisherman kept vigilant watch on his own pair of hands, and every settler kept a tight rein on his clearing fires. It does not cost five cents or five minutes to put out a camp fire or a cigarette or a match, but it costs the people of Canada four or five million dollars a year to partially overtake the timber damage caused by runaway flames.

## The Value of the Cables

Difficult to Estimate Value of Cable Service During War Time

The unbroken cable communications between the allies in all the continents is so taken for granted that the question of what would have happened without the cable service is hardly considered. Is it realized that but for the cables Australia might not have heard of the war until the middle of September, 1914? And that, again, but for the cables, the government in London might not have known the attitude of the Dominions towards events in Europe. The public knows something of what happened at the cable stations at Cocos Island and Fanning Island at the time when the German squadron was cruising in the Indian and Pacific oceans. But the half has not been told them of the great part which the deep-sea cables have played in the war. Those who feel curious on the subject should get hold of Zodiac, the paper which the cable companies issue for the benefit of their cablemen doing duty at the four corners of the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt says the "absurd American army is a bluff." Our cousins should not get downhearted over this, though. Three years ago our army was worse than "absurd," it was "contemptible."—Montreal Star.

## Coal Fields In Arctic Region

They Indicate That Mild Climate Formerly Prevailed There

While coal resources in remote and difficult localities are of very slight value at the present time, owing to the availability of much greater resources near large centres of population, the coal fields of the Arctic may have great potential value for the future should the present stock of easily available coal become exhausted. This statement was made by Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical society, in discussing the significance of the discoveries made in the north by Mr. Donald B. MacMillan, as reported in MacMillan's report.

"Mr. MacMillan speaks," said Dr. Bowman, "of the large game resources in the several localities he visited, and particularly on Ellesmere island. While this undoubtedly has a high importance for future explorers, or for preliminary surveys of the resources of the region, such game is a poor reliance in the case of general industrial development. The most important possible resource is the coal, which he mentioned as occurring all through Ellesmere island. But this coal has less interest to industry than it has to geological science, for the matter of the deposition of the coal and the light it throws upon the climate of the past are of great interest to geographers and geologists. These facts are also in line with what has been known of Greenland for many years, that it at one time had a mild climate quite different from the rigorous Arctic conditions that are found there today.

"The war has practically stopped all the more expensive explorations that had been planned before its beginning. Shackleton had just recently returned and there is no exploring expedition in the Arctic at the present time. With the return of the Crocker Land expedition there will be but one exploring party in the north at the present time, that of Stefansson, and it is expected at Ottawa that he will return during the early autumn months. With his return there will be no exploring party in the north.

"There are several projected expeditions, one of which has been noted in the press a number of times during the past year, that of Captain Roald Amundson, who has planned to go north from Behring Straits and to remain in the Arctic for at least five years with a staunch, well-equipped ship which might be expected to survive, and directed for portions of the Arctic not hitherto explored. He hoped by this means, and through drift with the ice, to make known the extent of the large blank between Alaska and the Pole, the borders of which were reached by Stefansson in 1915 and which the MacMillan expedition searched for as the supposed Crocker Land."

## Favorite Hand Grenade

Trench Weapon of Allies no Bigger Than a Large Lemon

The Mills hand grenade is now the most approved weapon of the English bombers. It is a shell of cast iron, the size of a big lemon, and weighing one pound six ounces. The shell or case is divided into forty-eight little squares by serration. Each square becomes a separate missile when the grenade explodes. There is a striker in the top operated by a coil spring and held up by a lever and a shoulder on the case, fastening the lever at safety.

When the bomb is ready to throw he grasps the bomb in his right hand, holding the lever down, and pulls the safety pin out with his left hand. When he throws the grenade the lever flies away, the striking pin is driven down against the percussion cap, and the fuse is lighted. The fuse burns four seconds before it reaches the detonator. The detonator instantly explodes the charge of ammonal. Trained men throw high—so that the Germans won't have time to toss the bomb back before it explodes.

The favorite grenade of the Germans consists of a stick with a tinful of T.N.T. on one end. A wire running through the handle is pulled at the moment of throwing to light the fuse.

Rifle grenades have a much greater range than hand grenades. The Hale rifle grenade goes two hundred yards when aimed at an angle of 45 degrees. The Newton rifle grenade is good for four hundred yards. The short stick Mills does ninety yards.

## Better Farming Trains

Valuable work has been accomplished by the better farming trains operated under the joint auspices of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, and the various railway interests. The educational value of these trains, which bring within reach of farmers living away from the larger centres where they could get the necessary information, the same advantages which can be attained by those who are able to attend educational meetings and lectures. Thousands of men, women and children visit those trains every season and gather some very important and valuable information in all branches of the farming industry.

Brazil has, for the period of the war, abolished all private wireless stations and plants.



## Abundant Cause

## For Gratitude

Following are a few extracts from Rev. D. Marshall's Thanksgiving sermon, which we intended to print last week, but could not for lack of space:

"Notwithstanding the many disappointments, set-backs and failures of the past year, we Canadians have abundant cause for gratitude. We had hoped that before this the war with its terrible destruction of life and limb would have been over; that all our brave sons and daughters spared the supreme sacrifice would have been coming home, not just the wounded, the over and under age and the too proud to revert or too cowardly to fight, but each and every one whose will to serve has taken them away from their own camp-fires, that the freedom of the world would have been gained and an honorable and lasting peace established.

We had hoped, too, that the high cost of living would have been somewhat lowered by food control and the return of many to the productive pursuits of life, industrially, socially and politically. But alas! we have been greatly disappointed. Set-backs and failures have prevented the realization of our hopes. The cruel war still goes on and more and more of the bravest of our men go forward to fill the depleted ranks of our first lines; the high cost of living is still high; industry, society and politics are still in birth pangs and the freedom and peace of the world still hang in the balance.

Yes, we have much to be grateful for. Our hopes are not blasted, but just deferred. The prospects for victory for us and our Allies were never brighter. Slowly but surely, all along the battle front—with the exception of the eastern part—we are pushing on to the glorious end. Right was always on our side else methinks we would not have been able to stop those great masses of men at the Marne on their way to Paris or at St. Julien on their way to Calais; but might, as well as right, is on our side now. It is not his humane feelings that makes that arch-demon of Prussian brutality speak of peace and of putting an end to bloodshed. He knows he is growing weaker and that as he grows weaker we grow stronger and the longer the battle rages and the longer peace is deferred, the worse it will be, not for the people of the central powers, but for their autocratic rulers.

When the war is over and that freedom and peace is established for which so many of our Canadian sons and daughters have made the supreme sacrifice there will be the birth of a new nation, not only in England, Belgium, France, Russia and other European and Asiatic countries, but here in Canada also.

## Only 20 Years Ago

The following is going the rounds of the Press. Add a new one to the bottom and cut out one from the list, then pass it on:

Ladies wore bustles.  
Operations were rare.  
Nobody swatted the fly.  
Nobody had appendicitis.  
Cream was 5c. a pint.  
Most young men had "livery bills."

You never heard of a "tin lizzie."  
Nobody cared for the price of gasoline.

Farmers came to town for their mail.

The hired girl drew one-fifty a week.

The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver.

Jules Verne was the only convert to the submarine.

You stuck tubes in your ears to hear a phonograph and it cost a dime.

Beer was plentiful at 5c. a mug.

Your whole family could be well shod in solid leather for \$1.50 per-

Don't kill time—it's a bad habit, that will in time kill you. The only way to be happy and gay, is to work while you work and play while you play.

Devonshire.

[L.S.]



CANADA

# GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

*E. J. Newcombe*  
The Deputy Minister of Justice,  
Canada

yond Canada for the defence thereof, at any time when it appears advisable so to do by reason of emergency;

**And Whereas** that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide reinforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

**And Whereas** by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our Senate and House of Commons of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such re-enforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

**And Whereas** it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

**And Whereas** the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1833, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following enumerated

## EXCEPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

**And Whereas** it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

**And Whereas** it is also provided by the said Act that at any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

## GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
- (e) Ill health or infirmity;
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

**And Whereas** moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the War Time Elections Act, that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

**And Whereas** it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

**And Whereas** our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out on active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

**Now Therefore Know Ye** that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging, on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; wherein our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so require, be compelled to serve immediately in our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals so established will begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient, at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption through any of our post offices as aforesaid, may make applications in person for exemption from service to any of our said tribunals on the 8th, 9th or 10th day of November, 1917.

And we do hereby moreover notify and inform our loving subjects who are within the class hereby called out, that if, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, they report themselves for military service, or if, on or before that day, application for exemption from service be made by them or on their behalf, they will not be required to report for duty, or be placed upon active service as aforesaid, until a day, not earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917, which will, by our registrar for the province in which they reported or applied, be notified to them in writing by registered post at their respective addresses as given in their reports for service, or applications for exemption from service, or at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

## In Testimony Whereof

We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; One of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

*Thomas Mulvey*

Under-Secretary of State.



**The Didsbury Pioneer**

H. E. OSSEND, Prop.  
Subscription: \$1.50 per year  
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

**National Government  
Formed at Ottawa**

Great changes have taken place in the political field during the past week, both at Ottawa and in several of the provinces.

The national government that Premier Borden has been endeavoring to form for the past six months is now sworn in and is composed of almost an equal number of Liberals and Conservatives, with the expectation that Labor will also be represented. The Liberals are some of the strongest men the party had to offer and among them were leaders in provincial politics, namely: A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta; J. A. Calder, the strong man of the Saskatchewan government; N. W. Rowell, the leader of the Liberal party in the Ontario legislature; and Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia. F. B. Carvell and Hugh Guthrie are Federal Liberals of high standing in the House of Commons; while T. A. Crerar and C. C. Ballantyne, although new to politics, have been active public men, T. A. Crerar having been identified with the organized farmers of Western Canada for a number of years. It is a win-the-war cabinet and as such will be heartily greeted by the great majority of the Canadian people and when the election is brought on it will be almost unanimously supported except by Nationalist Quebec.

**Alberta's New Premier**

A. L. Sifton, having accepted a portfolio in the Borden National Government has resigned the premiership of Alberta and Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of public works, has been appointed in his place. The new premier is looked upon as a clean man, a very able man, thoroughly informed on the public affairs of the province and the freest of all our public men from entangling alliances with the exploiters who are endeavoring to coral all the natural resources of the province and divide them up amongst themselves. The people look to Charlie Stewart to safeguard the public interest and protect the provincial treasury against the raids that are sure to be made against it.

**Young Men Rally  
Round the Colors**

The proclamation has been issued calling upon all the single men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 34 years to report for military service on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, and be prepared to enter upon the military training required to fit them to take their place on the field of battle where the Allies are engaged in overcoming the forces that would destroy and extinguish all of the human race that refuses to submit to medieval militarism and obliterate every ideal not embraced in German "kultur."

Every man included in this draft has a choice of two courses of action, namely to go to the nearest postoffice, get a form of application and fill it in and leave it with the medical board and military authorities to decide whether it is better in the national interest that you should remain at home or go to the front; or you may apply for a form upon which to set forth your reasons why you believe it to be in the national interest that you should

not be called to the colors.

The duty of every young man seems plain and the needs of humanity make it imperative that no man fail to do his duty.

**Makers of Canada.**

The makers of Canada are not the exploiters of her natural resources, but the developers of those resources. The man who secures a right to any part of the public domain that enables him to levy tribute upon the labor required upon that domain to make it produce something of value to humanity is an exploiter and not a developer, a parasite, not a nerve; fat, not muscle; a weakness instead of a strength to public life, and generally speaking a wasteful consumer and not a producer.

The man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before; who plants an orchard; who digs ore from the mine; who hews down a tree and cuts it up into logs; who harnesses the torrential streams and makes them produce the heat and light and power needed to turn the wheels of our factories that change the raw materials into manufactured articles of use to mankind; who lays the rails, builds the bridges, strings the telegraph and telephone lines, that carry our products to and fro and transact our business with the swiftness of a weaver's shuttle; who builds our ships, who erects our houses and public buildings; who makes our clothes; who educates us in lines of better and larger production; who unlocks the secrets of nature that point the way to future greatness and prosperity and enjoyment,—these are the makers of Canada.

Nothing but honest toil, applied intelligently and persistently in producing, assembling and distributing, can make Canada rich and its people happy and prosperous.

Be a contributor towards the nation's need and not merely a consumer of its wealth and create an organization that has no alternative but to honestly conserve that wealth in the interests and by the authority of those who produced it, and poverty, with all its miseries and menaces will disappear from the earth and the beauty of life will shine forth like the morning sun in a cloudless sky.

The people who do things, do them now—and do them right.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; but all play and no work makes him a scallawag.

Men were not made to work, they were made to enjoy life; but they cannot enjoy life unless they do their share of the world's work.

When it is accepted as a truth that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," is it not strange that the goal so highly recommended is "easy street?"

The strength and safety of Canada are not in her army, but in the British fleet. Without the fleet we never would have been able to send our army to the battlefield. The naval strength of the Allies having been placed at the disposal of Canada, is it too much for us to offer in return the full force of our military strength?

**The Teachers Enjoy  
Outing at Innisfail**

The teachers of the Olds Inspectorate had a most profitable time at their convention, which was held at Innisfail on Oct. 4 and 5; they were pleasantly entertained also, on lines that might be called profitable more than entertaining. The technical part of the convention was

leave to educational journals, but the events of human interest having a high percentage of news value we gladly present to our readers.

Two gentlemen were present who did a great deal towards educating the teachers in a more perfect way of imparting knowledge, Dr. Coffin, principal of the Calgary Normal School, and W. J. Elliott, B. S. A., principal of the Olds School of Agriculture. The teachers also themselves put through a very practical program, the net result of which should show itself in better work in each individual school.

Two pleasant evenings were spent of a semi-public nature, where the social side of life was emphasized. The first evening was given over to music and song and an address by Mr. R. A. Barron, registrar of the Department of Education.

The second evening was dedicated to a dance and supper, the teachers being the guests of the Town Fathers of Innisfail, who by the way were not so slow in shaking the dust of the dancing floor off their feet, so to speak. The Didsbury teachers shone here, too, as well as in all other parts of the program in which they were privileged to take part.

Before the dance began one of the most interesting parts of the program was presented—the Public Speaking Contest—the speakers all being pupils from the schools of the Inspectorate. Twenty-two speeches were listened to and it is said that most of them were quite interesting. A gold medal in the high school competition (donated by the Innisfail Town Council) was won by Edwin Liesemer, of Carstairs. In the graded public school competition a silver medal (also donated by the Innisfail Town Council) was won by Aylmer Liesemer, of Didsbury.

Another interesting feature of the convention was the School Fair. The exhibits were numerous and a high standard of workmanship was displayed. Didsbury won a first for maps, reed, raffia and woodwork, manual training and art and a second in paper folding and cutting and cardboard.

Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. J. R. Boyce, hon. president.  
Inspector Aylesworth, hon. vice president.

E. T. Mitchell, Olds, president.  
Miss Lantz, principal of Didsbury High School was elected 1st vice president.

Mr. Tanner, Little Red Deer, 2nd vice president.

Mrs. Reed, Olds, 3rd vice pres.  
Miss Caldwell, Olds, sec.-treas.

Executive committee—Mr. Bruce, Miss Gesner, Miss Riddell, Miss Arkell, Miss Watson, Mr. Gilson, Miss Colbeck, Miss Clink.

Next year the convention will be held at Olds.

**Red Cross Fund**

Mrs. A. G. Studer, secretary-treasurer of the Didsbury Branch of the Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the funds of the Society:

Mrs. Manson, per Mrs. G. Adams, \$ 5.00  
Westerdale Sunday School, ..... 10 00

**Didsbury Opera  
House.**

Every Saturday night the popular and highly entertaining Blue Bird Pictures will be shown

**"Elusive Isobel,"**

Featuring the great Florence Lawrence, is the title of the story the pictures will tell on

**Saturday, October 20th**

beginning at 8.30 sharp.

Children's tickets on Saturday evenings, 15 cents.

WM. FARRINGTON, Mgr. and Prop

**FARMS WANTED**

I have buyers for from a quarter to a section of good improved land. What have you to sell? Particulars to E. NUNNELEY, 224 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Phone M6333. Alberta.

If paid for in farm produce the Pioneer is cheaper now at \$1.50 a year than it was a few years ago at \$1.

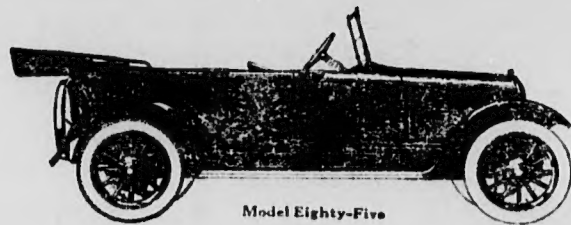
**Shall we send Private  
Christmas Cards?**

Because the festivities of Christmas will for some be marred by the loss of dear ones in the War, it is essential that we do our utmost to radiate as much kindness as possible. The sending of the customary greetings carries a deep significance, for it is in times of care and anxiety that the evidence of sympathy is most welcome. Therefore we should make the most of this time-honored custom, by recalling all it will mean to our Sailors and Soldiers away from home, the wounded in hospital, and the homes perhaps clouded with anxiety, if Christmas brings them messages of Goodwill and Remembrance.

Come in and see our samples—best on the market. Printed with your name and choice of greeting.

**The "Mutual" Series of Private Christmas Cards  
THE DIDSBURY PIONEER**

He who hesitates is lost—Advertise now



Model Eighty-Five

**A Matter of Choice**

If you are a lover of six-cylinder performance, or if your choice is a car equipped with a tried and true four-cylinder engine, you will do well to look into the merits of the Overland Model Eighty-Five.

This is the popular model that is built in both motor designs—either a Four or a Six.

Both are big, comfortable cars. The Four has a wheelbase of 112 inches—the Six 116 inches.

Both are beauties in appearance and in action. Cantilever rear springs and big, roomy seats afford solid riding comfort for five people.

If you have decided to invest in a moderately priced, real family car—one that will stand up under steady service—drop in and ask for a demonstration of this Model Eighty-Five.

**Overland and Willys-Knight Closed Cars**

Light Four—5 Passenger Touring Sedan—106 inch wheelbase  
Model 85 Four—3 Passenger Touring Coupe—112 inch wheelbase  
Model 85 Four—5 Passenger Touring Sedan—112 inch wheelbase  
Light Six—3 Passenger Touring Coupe—116 inch wheelbase  
Willys Six—5 Passenger Touring Sedan—116 inch wheelbase  
Willys Six—6 Passenger Touring Sedan—120 inch wheelbase  
Willys-Knight—4 Passenger Four Coupe—114 inch wheelbase

**WALTER LESLIE**

Local Dealer, Didsbury, Alta.

**Willys-Overland, Limited**

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons  
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario



## Scientific Feeding in Time of War

We have no objection to scientific feeding in time of war; on the contrary, we believe that scientific feeding should be the rule at all times—but what we do object to most strenuously is unscientific experimenting with the people's diet. Experiments have been made with mice and rats and cats and when they have died from over feeding or under feeding or forced feeding or the wrong kind of food stuffs a postmortem has been held to find out just what part of the anatomy was responsible for the failure of the experiment and it has all been very interesting. But to experiment with a whole nation of human beings, men, women and children, may be to start something that cannot be stopped in a hurry or to stop something that cannot be started again. The conservation of food is very good, the elimination of waste is still better, but a solution of the problem of how to reduce the high cost of living and then enforce the rules would become popular with everybody.

Hanna is not the only menuiste with a bee in his bonnet who thinks it is up to them to save the human race from perishing through lack of food, but all are adopting different methods. There is the man with the "calory." The calory is not a club or a gun or a torpe. It is a simple little heat unit and the human body is a furnace. The calorist starts out with the proposition that the laborer must eat—it he did not have to eat to make him an efficient worker it is mighty little he would get just to satisfy his palate, therefore he fires 4,000 calories into him every working day and banks his fires on Sunday. If the laborer works harder than the average he is fed more calories; if he does less than the average fewer calories are shoveled into him. With reasonable care under this scientific treatment he should last a lifetime.

Then there is the scientist who works on the theory that it is not the quantity of food a man eats that keeps him alive and happy, but the sensation of feeling just comfortably full—many a poor devil has been known to tighten his belt two or three times a day to retain that self-same feeling. All that is required to carry out this plan is to reduce all food to a liquid. Take a half to a full cup of this liquid—according to capacity, age and occupation—three times a day and mix into it half a saltspoonful of yeast powder which has been made in a solution of molasses and ammonium sulphate; blow air bubbles through it and sip it at your leisure, either hot or cold. This system is becoming most popular in Germany. It is said to be much better than lager beer and it does not leave a bad taste in the mouth.

There are many other experimenters, but they have all put the cart before the horse. The pace to begin is with the stomach and digestive organs. Why not supply the human family with food receptacles with waste pipe attachments all complete, warranted to neither rust, burst, clog nor bog, and with standardized parts, easily renewed in case of accident, and guaranteed to last for—say 100 years—most of us would consider that a long enough time to be up against it. The suggestion is not as fanciful as it seems. Dental surgeons make for their patients new sets of teeth, mental surgeons give to their patients new sets of brain. In the military hospitals men are given new faces, new skin, new blood, new linb, new vocal organs—why cannot the feeding parts of the body be artificially renewed? Why, sure they can.

In the meantime we have to do the best we can with what we have. The food controller has volunteered to help us out by recommending the following menu for Tuesdays:

### WAR MENU FOR TUESDAY.

#### Breakfast

Fresh Fruit      Cornmeal Porridge  
Graham Bread      Butter  
Milk      Sugar      Tea or Coffee

#### Dinner

Mutton      Potatoes      Corn  
Apple and Bread Crumb Pudding  
(Brown Betty)

Milk      Sugar

#### Supper (or Luncheon)

Creamed Fish      Warmd over Potatoes  
Baked Pears      Bread  
Tea      Milk      Sugar

The recipes for Graham Bread, Creamed Fish and Brown Betty Pudding, mentioned above, are as follows:

Creamed Fish—Any left-over, boiled or baked fish may be served as cream fish by flaking carefully and adding a good, well seasoned white sauce.

Graham Bread—3 1-2 cups of Graham flour, 2 cups of sour milk, 3-4 cup of molasses (New Orleans), 1 teaspoon of soda, 1-2 teaspoon of salt. Bake in a slow oven one hour.

Brown Betty Pudding—2 cups of apples sliced thin, 1 cup of bread crumbs,

## Ideal For Wash-Day

The Kootenay Range accommodates the wash boiler and still leaves four holes free for cooking. This allows you to serve wash-day dinners that are just as good as other days and doesn't interfere with your laundering. Ask our dealer or write for booklet.

## McClary's KOOTENAY RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

1 tablespoon of butter, cinnamon to season.

Butter the pudding dish well. Put alternate layers of apple and crumb with apples in bottom, and finish with crumb on top, and dot with bits of butter. Sprinkle with cinnamon. Cover closely and bake forty minutes, then remove the cover and brown.

Everything is lovely, but the ducks fly high.

### Lone Pine News.

Threshing is going full swing here now and the weather man is doing all he can to help it along. Two outfits are working in the vicinity. Doll's steam outfit is working to the north, while Hehn's gasoline outfit is working in the Liesemer district.

John Burns made a recent trip to the river east.

Fall plowing is being done by those who have their grain threshed.

Mr. Goldwin Liesemer spent a few days at the teachers' convention.

A better turnout is requested for the next service at the school house. There are plenty of seats to accommodate more.

### Baling Wire.

The United Grain Growers have baling ties for sale at \$8.65 per 100 lbs. Call at elevator for this commodity.

W. LEADBETTER, Agent.

### DR. MECKLENBERG

The old reliable, responsible and reputable optician will visit

Olds, on Friday, Nov. 23.  
Didsbury, on Saturday, Nov. 24.  
Carstairs, on Monday, Nov. 26.  
Charges are moderate.

## Coal Coal Coal

The famous Saunders' Creek and Lethbridge

A car of Lethbridge to arrive any day

ALBERTA-PACIFIC  
GRAIN CO., Ltd.

S. R. WOOD, Manager,  
Didsbury Branch.

**BOY WANTED**—For evenings and Saturdays, or steady work to learn barber trade. We pay while learning. Apply T. B. STRAIT, barber, Didsbury.

### Wanted to Rent.

Farm, within eight miles of Didsbury. Close in preferred. Write

E. N. BOETTGER,  
Mayton, Alta.

## The Up-to-date HARNESS SHOP

Everything you need in HARNESS and HARNESS REPAIRING is kept by us. GIVE US A CALL

W. J. HILLYARD

## Sinclair Bros.

THE ALL-ROUND  
BLACKSMITH SHOP

Our Specialty:

Light, Fancy and Heavy  
Horseshoeing.

SINCLAIR BROS.,  
Railway St., Didsbury



CANADA

# Military Service Act, 1917

## Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotism and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however, by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

### Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

### First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exemptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on 6th July, 1917, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1st, 1883. Of this Class all those will be entitled to conditional exemption whose services in their present occupations, agricultural, industrial or other, are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic responsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Conscientious scruples based upon a prohibition of combatant service by the articles of faith of the religious denomination to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

### Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appeal Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

### Proclamation will announce the day

A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

### How to apply for exemption

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicants in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and appearance in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

### Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimise the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sittings, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

### How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

### Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

### Facilities for immediate medical examination

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will sit at every mobilization centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allay any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their services being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

### Notice to join the colors

As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilization centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrates; offenders, however, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

### Watch for the Proclamation

Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, men possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,

Minister of Justice.



## Self-Sufficing Empire

### Canada's Minerals Vital in War and Peace, Is Expert's Argument

Mr. Arthur A. Cole, president of the Canadian Mining Institute, addressed a Toronto audience on Canada's mineral wealth and war. Besides the world's greatest nickel deposits at Sudbury, he said Canada had also one of the richest silver camps in the world at Cobalt, and the most promising of the younger gold camps on the continent at Porcupine. Our smelters at Deloro and Thorold produce more refined cobalt than all the other refineries in the world put together. With such a magnificent heritage Canadians would be very delinquent in their duty if they did not give the mineral industry the careful attention it deserves. Heretofore there had been too little co-operation between miner and manufacturer, and the lack of organization became apparent when war broke out.

A special committee of the Canadian Mining Institute had been studying the mineral and metal industries of Canada to learn to what extent Canada can supply the requirements of the empire in order to make it self-supporting and independent of outside sources, and also how to utilize the natural resources of Canada more in building up home industries. We are now exporting much raw material which should be manufactured here, and also importing supplies which we might produce. The speaker appealed to the general public to study industrial problems so as to assist in their solution. Most of the \$7,000,000 annually spent in running the Cobalt mines eventually finds its way to Toronto. North on Ontario will soon be producing \$20,000,000 in gold and silver annually, and there are better chances of locating valuable mineral deposits there than in any other country in the world.

### Glad Rescue Ship Arrived at Sydney

#### Crocker Land But a Mirage Says MacMillan

Donald B. MacMillan's Arctic exploration expedition, arrived at Sydney, N.S., on the relief steamer Neptune, after four years spent in the Polar regions.

MacMillan, who was one of Rear-Admiral Peary's lieutenants on his successful dash for the North Pole, confirmed previous dispatches from him that there was no Crocker Land such as had been reported by Peary. Peary's mistake was due to a mirage so real that the MacMillan party had been deceived by it for four days, he said.

The first objective of the MacMillan expedition which was organized under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geological society, with the co-operation of the University of Illinois, is to prove or disprove the existence of Peary's Crocker Land, which has been a prolific source of dispute among geographers and scientists. The next purpose of the expedition was to conduct a survey of the Greenland ice cap.

Capt. Bartlett's relief expedition was the third one sent out to rescue the MacMillan party. "We had good luck," MacMillan said. "Provisions were plentiful, and there were plenty of game and eggs to be secured, but I am glad Bartlett (in command of the relief expedition) came along. We were getting pretty low, and might not have lasted another winter."

Touching on Crocker Land, MacMillan said: "Peary was deceived by a mirage, due to layers of air at different densities suspended close to the ice. Peary sighted this supposed land from a cliff 1,400 feet high. We mounted the same cliff, and for four days were deceived. Finally, when the sun shifted, it was no longer there. It was but a mirage, but so clear that you could see green hills covered with vegetation rising high above the water. It was supposed to be 120 miles northwest from Cape Thomas Hubbard, but we sailed 151 miles northwest, passing over the supposed Crocker Land."

"Don't think, however, that Peary was faking. It would deceive any man, no matter who he was."

#### Farmers Still Buying Automobiles

The phenomenal rate of increase in the number of automobile licenses issued in the Prairie Provinces of Canada is still being maintained, which goes to show that farmers have no apprehensions as to the result of their operations this year. In Saskatchewan alone 26,640 licenses were issued in the first six months of this year, as compared with 13,039 for the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of more than 100 per cent. Figures for July show that this relative increase is being maintained.

#### More Censorship

"I wish to see Mr. Jones about a bill."  
"He's away on vacation, sir."  
"Did he leave any address?"  
"Yes, sir. For bill collectors it's 'Somewhere in America.'—Boston Transcript.

Redd—Is his car well equipped?  
Greene—Oh yes.  
Redd—Got anything on it?  
Greene—Oh, no; the mortgage is on the house.—Yonkers Statesman.

## A Scenic Spectacle

### Prussian Military Autocracy Can Only Exist by War

The latest political crisis in Germany is like its predecessors: a dreary scenic spectacle produced for the deception of the allies. First comes rumor, vulgarly painted, full of tongues, declaring that the people are clamoring for peace; then the neutral press appears with hints of parliamentary discord; meetings of emperors and statesmen are darkly shown; and, finally, a minister disappears. To make the piece complete, a Socialist should have been made chancellor, but that would be carrying realism too far. So a Prussian of the Prussians succeeds the amiable Bethmann-Hollweg, and his imperial master's promises of electoral reform recede into the future. Indeed, we have never been able to understand why an extension of the franchise in Germany should affect the conduct of the war, especially as it could not come into operation for many months hence, even if it were ever granted. For if the German emperor brought the war to a successful termination, either by victory in the field or by negotiation which would restore pre-war conditions without annexation or indemnity, he would announce to the world the triumph of the invincible German arms, every German would believe him and the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns would be more firmly established than ever. In order to maintain it, the German emperor would waste not a moment in planning the next campaign for world conquest. For the Prussian military autocracy can only exist by war. War is the reason of its being, victory its justification. Conversely, defeat is its irremediable ruin. None is more vividly aware of that fact than the Prussian. Whether or not the departing chancellor said that Germany could not now obtain victory, it is true. Nevertheless, it is still theoretically possible for Germany to gain peace on pre-war terms, but only on one of two conditions. Either Germany can still put up so stiff a fight that the allies would concede her terms, or the advocates of a premature peace among the allies themselves would prevail. In respect of the first hypothesis, it is plain enough that the Hohenzollerns will fight to the last. He is being beaten, but he is not beaten yet. Germany is still relying on the cumulative effect of submarine piracy, and she will probably do her utmost to frighten the civilian population by aerial attack.—From the Morning Post.

## German Dyes to Fade

### One Monopoly That Is Now Completely Wreathed From the Enemy

The portents grow daily more ominous that Germany's greatest defeat is coming in the trade war after the war. Prior to August, 1914, her commerce had increased by leaps and bounds. Her prosperity was unparalleled. Such a trade as she had would have restored the material war losses in a comparatively short time. Now she no longer has even the men her industries would require, nor the markets for her goods. The world, determined to emancipate itself industrially from Germany, will get along without her goods, even in lines in which she had established a complete monopoly.

In nothing was Germany's monopoly more unchallenged than in the field of aniline dyes. But even in these products her prestige is doomed. The Du Pont Powder company has just announced its entry into the coal tar dye industry. This is the knell of German anilines in the United States and probably elsewhere. The Du Ponts possess all the essential raw materials, and both chemists of high skill and extensive laboratory facilities.

The only wonder is that the other great powers should have supinely permitted Germany to obtain a complete monopoly in an industry of such importance. Aniline dyes are essential in a number of the leading manufactures. These include cotton, calico prints, wool, silk, leather, paper, paints and printing inks. The Du Ponts are ready for a hard struggle after the war, when the munition plants of Germany will be free to return to dye making, but they have marked advantages in their favor.—From the New York Sun.

## Is the Londoner Ugly?

### Investigator Finds That Only One in Ten Is Beautiful

Are we ugly? Are we growing uglier? These are disconcerting questions Mr. John Glasworthy—was ever his meter to make us feel uncomfortable—puts to the nation. He has been looking us over with stern and searching eyes, and this is what happened. Out of 1,050 passersby, women and men (including soldiers) observed in perhaps the best districts of London—St. James Park, Trafalgar Square, Westminster bridge and Piccadilly—in May of this year, only 310 had any pretensions to not being very plain or definitely ugly—not one in five. And out of the 310 who passed this quite low standard of looks, perhaps one in 30 had what might be called beauty—say, one out of each 150 in all. Now, does your flesh not creep? Four out of five of us are "definitely ugly"; only one in 10 is beautiful.—London Daily Telegraph

## Carelessness of Speech

### Good "American" Is Only Spoken in England!

Mawn! Wheredjer gette coat? Scold-day. Betcha life. Hwayu? Finesilk. This may look Russian or some other Slavonic language, but it is not. It is merely phonographed American talk such as you may overhear on the trolley car, at the country club, or upon the church porch. It is "American as she is spoke" by millions of people who would indignantly resent any imputation that they speak some conglomerate mass of sounds not worthy of being considered any speech at all.

At least, such is the satire that a well-known U.S. writer makes on the evolution of English in the United States. And he proceeds: The Pacific coast is a chop suey of all American dialects—have you ever heard two people from Los Angeles pronounce the name of their city alike? Pennsylvania inclines to nasals, with admixture of Pennsylvania Dutch colloquialisms. Louisiana and the adjacent territory telescope words, as, for example, the name of the Mardi Gras city sounds somewhat like N'Awluns. The characteristics of New York are beyond powers of reproduction anywhere except upon a thousand phonographic records.

Was a dramatic critic justified when he petulantly declared he would have to go to London again to hear the word American pronounced properly on the stage?

It may not be gallant to tax women with insincerity, but we may fairly charge them with an unbridled extravagance of speech which matches their extravagance of dress. They practice unsupported exaggerations and false enthusiasms. They fill up pauses when they might take breath with reiterated "My dears." They have few degrees of personal preference, they love or adore everything, they are perfectly devoted to everybody. A few childish explosions convey their approval: "It's perfectly darling," or "I'm simply crazy about that." Add a few terms like "awful," "ferce," "grand," "nice," and you have the essentials of their offences against "American" undefined.

Who is to blame? For years the public has been wagging a criticising finger at teachers in schools and colleges. But are the teachers alone to bear the blame? How accurate an arithmetician would a boy become if, after learning in school that seven fives are thirty-five, all the members of his family, all business men, and all the newspapers could seven fives as forty-two? An analogous result recurs daily in language. After a half hour's drill on the difference between "lay" and "lie" and mastering it, little Johnny is told that night by his father to go lay down. Is that boy's speech to be visited upon the careworn teacher?

## Manitoba Creameries

### Are Prosperous

#### Substantial Increase in the Amount of Creamery Butter Shown This Year

The make of creamery butter in Manitoba this year will show a substantial increase over that of 1916. On August 16 the 50th carload to be exported since January 1 was sent out of the province. This compares with a total export of 21 carloads up to the same date last year.

Each of these carloads contained about four hundred 56-pound boxes, selling at an average price of at least 36-1/2 cents, which figures out to a total average value of over \$8,000 per car. The consignments went mostly to British Columbia, Montreal and Fort William.

Because of the shortage of June rains, the supply of milk and cream has declined somewhat in the southern part of Manitoba, but the northern districts have more than made up for this. Especially important has been the expansion in active creamery work in the district between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. In this territory three new creameries have opened up, and a large amount of first-class butter is being made at these places.

## Sounded Familiar

### U. S. Anti-Conscriptionists Have Not a Leg to Stand On

As for the preposterous theory, contrary to common sense and to American military history, that congress cannot send the national army beyond the seas or to foreign countries, Judge Speer refers to "the common defence and the general welfare," and specifically to "the power to raise and support armies," and "the power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof." But it is almost superfluous to treat seriously a pacifist notion according to which the United States could not have sent troops to Mexico, California, Porto Rico, the Philippines, China. The anti-conscriptionists have not a constitutional leg to stand on.—New York Times.

Goat flesh is being sold in considerable quantities in Liverpool among the poorer classes of that city.

## British-American Unity

### The End of British and American Misunderstandings

As yet we only stand upon the edge of the consequences of America's entry into the war, and prophecy is dangerous. But, as Mr. Lloyd George finely observed the other day America has never yet gone into a war except for the cause of freedom. Her people are not a military people, but they are a warlike people, which means that they do not make war without good reason. Their reluctance to enter the present struggle sooner has been largely founded upon a suspicion that this war was not a war for freedom. The Russian revolution has cleared away many doubts on that score; so has the gradual exposure of German atrocity and intrigue. Finally the president, striking as usual at exactly the right moment, has clinched the matter with a slogan that has gone straight to the American heart: "Help make the world safe for democracy!"

So we are all in it at last. And one thing seems certain. As the war progresses towards its appointed end, the chief burden, which was borne in the first instance with almost super-human endurance by the people of France—to be subsequently transferred in ever-growing measure to the broadening shoulders of the British army—will ultimately come to rest, until the finish, upon the shoulders, jointly, of the British empire and the United States. Their reserves of strength are greater; their soil is not invaded; their industrial resources are unimpaired; and their wealth seems inexhaustible. So upon our two peoples will rest the responsibility of bringing this war to a conclusion which will for all time render the world "safe for democracy." That is a great honor. It is also a portent. For it means the end of British and American misunderstandings. Rivalry there will always be, but it will be healthy; criticism there will always be, but it will not be malicious. There will at times be passing resentments, rendered more acute by the fact that we share the blessings of a common tongue, and are therefore debarred from wrapping up our private reflections upon one another's conduct in the decent obscurity of a foreign language. But we have got together—at last.

Such is the situation today. In the beginning of 1915 we were fighting for existence; in the beginning of 1916 we were fighting for time. Now we are fighting for one thing only—victory. And throughout the allied countries today there is a strengthening of arms and an uplifting of hearts at the thought that France, glorious France, as she goes forward to the deliverance of her scarred soil from the desecration of the invader, is supported on either hand by the two English-speaking races of the world.—Ian Hay in the London Times.

## Memorial to the Fallen

### Proposed War Memorial to British Parliamentarians and Relatives

The parliamentary committee considering the question of a war memorial to members and officials of both houses and their sons and grandsons who have fallen in the war, proposes to set up a Gothic cross, forty feet high in Palace Yard with the following inscription on the pedestal:

"If to die nobly is the chief part of excellence we lie possessed of praise that grows not old. These men, having set a crown of imperishable glory on their own land, were folded in the dark cloud of death; yet being dead they have not died, since from on high their excellence raises them gloriously out of the House of Hades."

The names of Mons. Ypres, Somme, Vimy Ridge, would be at the foot of the cross. No decision has yet been taken; but a drawing of the proposed memorial was placed in the library recently for M.P.'s to see. It is said that the central hall and members' lobby are too crowded with statues for any new memorial.—Westminster Gazette.

## Co-Operative

### Wool Marketing

#### Manitoba and Saskatchewan Farmers Receive Good Prices For Wool

Approximately 180,000 lbs of wool was assembled and sold by the Manitoba department of agriculture this year. The whole was purchased by a Boston concern at an average price of over 60 cents a pound. Fine medium combing brought the highest price, namely, 65 cents a pound; medium combing being next highest, having been sold at 63 cents a pound. This does not represent the whole of the wool produced in Manitoba this year, a quantity having been sold privately.

The Saskatchewan department of agriculture has assembled a total of 225,000 pounds of wool, the shipments of 625 farmers. This wool made up eight carloads, which were despatched to Philadelphia for grading and storing, and is being held there for the best possible price. It is hoped to obtain a higher price at Philadelphia than by selling locally. Farmers have been paid an advance of twenty cents a pound on their wool, and are being kept advised of wool quotations in Philadelphia.

## The Lure of Wheat

### Something About the Remarkable Agricultural Development in Alberta

The increase in wheat production in Alberta during the last few years is but an index of the great development that is about to take place on its fertile plains during the next ten years. Below is given a table showing the rapidity with which this wheat industry is advancing. The truth is that Alberta wheatfields have been discovered and nothing can turn aside the stream of immigration that has set in, especially from many parts of the United States, where continuous cropping is leading to exhaustion, and wheat cannot be grown without expensive and intensive methods of farming. Those who come now get cheap land and will be in a position to take advantage of the era of prosperity due to world shortage of food products. The land is going quickly, as shown by the rapid increase in acreage sown to spring wheat indicated in the following statement:

Area and yield of spring wheat crop in Alberta for 1900, 1908 and 1916:

Acres: 1900, 42,582; 1908, 212,677; 1916, 1,549,075. Bushels: 1900, 783,135; 1908, 4,001,504; 1916 41,163,471.

The large yields obtained may surprise farmers of the eastern parts of the continent, but when the suitability of the climate, the peculiar character of the soil and the long hours of sunshine are considered, the mystery is explained. Coolness with moisture in spring gives root growth. The porous soil allows the roots to penetrate to an astonishing depth; by the middle of May the rainy season commences, and there is an abundance of rain and heat during June and July, producing a magnificent stand of straw surcharged with sap, which completes the cycle of growth by the middle of August. As soon as the weather begins to cool, rain ceases, the air becomes very dry, hardening the grain and giving it that flintiness of color and hardness for which Western Canadian wheat is noted. Two causes combine to produce the enormous crops. The frosts of winter pulverize the ground. Summer rains, with almost constant sunlight, produce vigorous growth. The texture of the loose soil allows the roots to ramify and throw out myriads of fibres. The summer rains fill the openings and the growing plants feed on eighteen inches and more of soil, instead of three or four inches, as in the harder, shallower soil of the east.

The above is compiled from a new edition of the "Alberta Settlers' Guide," which has just been issued by authority of the minister of agriculture for the province. The book is handsomely gotten up, well illustrated, and contains much information concerning Alberta for the intending settler, or anybody interested in and able to render practical service in increasing the food supply of the world. A copy will be sent free upon application to Mr. Charles S. Hotchkiss, chief publicity commissioner, department of agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

## Find Two New Islands

### American Explorers Also Find Great New Glacier

Important surveys of the coast of Ellesmere Island, including the establishing of the definite position of two new islands and the discovery of a heretofore unknown glacier, which has been named "American Museum Glacier," second in size only to the Humboldt glacier, was announced in a telegram received here by the American Museum of Natural History from Donald B. MacMillan. The explorer, who with his party landed from the rescue ship Neptune, at Sydney, N.S., said he expected to reach New York soon. A valuable collection gathered by MacMillan is being shipped by express.

Telegrams received described in detail the hazardous trip from Etah. At Cape Herschel, where MacMillan turned back, he says he found legible records of the British expedition of 1876, left there by Sir George Nares, in command of the expedition, also mail for his ships, the Discovery and Alert, left by Sir Arthur Young, of the Pandora, who subsequently visited the depots of the Nares expedition.

## Potash in Abyssinia

### New Mine Doing Business Under Advantage of War Conditions

An important source of potash salt, but one which could not hope to successfully compete with Germany under normal conditions in the markets of the world unless production and transportation cost can be very decidedly lowered, has been opened in Abyssinia. In view of the present great scarcity of potash and the need for it in all countries heretofore wholly or almost wholly dependent on Germany for supplies, the concessionaries of the Abyssinian mine should have no difficulty in marketing their product profitably during the continuance of the war at least.

## Toning It Down

Mother—Joan, dear, have you been doing anything to this ink?  
Joan—Yes, Mummy, I put some water in it to make it write weak. I've been writing a letter to Daddy—and I wanted to whisper something to him.



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Squire's Sweetheart

BY  
KATHARINE TYNANWARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"You do not believe in it then?"

"I cannot say that I believe, I believe I should have courage enough to sleep in the Chateau quite alone, if only Kitty would hear of it. Kitty thinks the Chateau and the wood ill-omened and evil. If one is here long enough, one is apt to grow nervous. We have to go back to London to recover our nerves. To be sure the people have all gone home. In ten days' time the Splendide will close its doors for the winter. It is time too, when our nerves are shattered. I think the high winds in these parts have something to do with it, for of course the place is splendidly healthy. When I find that I cannot go into the old church out there on the dunes without feeling that something will come behind me, something of a terrible menace, then I know it is time for me to go back to London. It affects some people earlier; for I have nerves of steel usually. You remember the negro, Kitty?"

Kitty remembered the negro, and said so in a voice as soft as a rose-leaf.

"Tell me about the negro," said Hilary.

"It was last year—a very fine year; and the place was crowded till well into September. The Chateau was full from garret to basement—all English people, and on those easy terms of intimacy that spring up in such places, where, by the way, a real or lasting friendship is hardly ever formed. I don't believe they ever heard the sound of the digging in the wood, because they were disporting themselves after the manner of the English abroad, with fancy dress dances, gymkhanas, whist drives, and all the rest of it—dressing up like children, and always running in and out of each other's rooms. There did not seem to be a chance for nerves."

"Well, one afternoon about dusk, Mrs. Orpen, a lady who lives in Kensington, and her tall daughter came in, both looking a little disturbed. Out on the sea road they had met with a gigantic negro, who had suddenly popped out upon them from behind a rock and had behaved in an eccentric manner, wanting to tell their fortunes, and thoroughly frightening them. We thought they exaggerated the size of the negro, that the prevailing malady of the nerves had begun to affect them. But no. After that one or another of us saw the negro. I was dining with the Carters, who had Les Marguerites down the village street. The windows were wide open; it was quite a little dinner party, when suddenly the negro appeared in the space of the windows, the black face and the white teeth and whites of the eyes glittering in the candlelight. He was a full-blooded African negro, a giant in size. He danced and sang and some of the men threw him coins and encouraged him to play the fool. Somehow under the bonhomie the man was a savage; and we women all felt it. I can't tell you why the men did not feel it in the same way. Mrs. Carter, who was a quite unimaginative little woman and a tremendous stickler for open air, told me afterwards that she shut up all windows that night. Of course, the chalet was quite on the street; but they had been sleeping with wide open windows all the summer, even though it was possible for anyone to enter that way, and a seat under the windows made entrance easier. She said that in the night she heard a stir from upstairs where the children slept with their nurse, and her thoughts immediately flew to Bobby and the group. Bobby Carter got croup on every possible occasion, and got it badly. She flew upstairs to find Bobby sleeping soundly, and the disturbance caused by the nurse, who had dropped the book she had been reading before she fell asleep out of bed. All was quiet there in the flash-light from Gris-nez.

"As she came down the stairs, facing the ironwork screen of the hall door—the door was always fastened back so that it could enter by the screen—she was suddenly seized by an overwhelming terror. The night was one of broad moonlight. The other side of the street was in deepest shadow. Something stirred in the shadow, or she thought something stirred. She said that she stood there, the moon, through the ironwork screen, full upon her in her white nightgown. She expected nothing but that the negro would come out of the shadow across the street; that his black face and the whites of his eyes should be pressed against the screen. She said that if that had happened she knew it would have meant death for her. Nothing stirred and she managed to pass the screen and awaken her husband before she did a dead faint, frightening the poor man nearly out of his wits. She was not the fainting sort at all. Indeed, she said that that was her first fainting fit. She was rather seriously ill for a week."

"They were out on the sea road now with its cheerful traffic of bicycles and pedestrians, automobiles, and hooded carts drawn by horses, which it would be a misuse of words to call cheerful. On either side of them stretched the dunes falling away to the sea on one side, rising to the skyline at the other. In the gold and blue of the day there was a gaiety which forbade the thought of the grue which had been in Mrs. Lloyd's recital. The people they met called out 'Bon jour, Monsieur; bon jour, Madame; bon jour, Mademoiselle' in a high sing-song.

"Was that the end of the negro?" Hilary asked.

"Not quite. You're not bored with the story, which I only brought in to emphasize my point about Audinae being a nerve place. He turned up one night at the Hotel de la Marine, when we were having dinner. The place was crowded to the doors, an overflow meal going on in the billiard room. He came in, the great bounding and laughing savage, and did some sort of performance. I do not think he was quite sober. The foolish men who began by encouraging him were, I think, rather sorry before he finished. When he had proved himself thoroughly undesirable there was great difficulty in inducing him to go. M. Dufour, in a towering rage, succeeded at last in doing what more gentle means had failed to do.

"The odd thing was that afterwards the women who used to sit in the billiard room for an hour or so, knitting or sewing, before they put their work away and went off to the Chateau, lingered that night. Not one said she was afraid, but every woman of them was terrified of the dark wood and the negro. I knew exactly how they felt. Every woman there felt as the lonely white woman feels shut up in her little house, as in a fortress, in the midst of a black population. One understood many things. I am not sure that I did not understand the American practice of lynching."

She broke off with a little laugh.

"Those women would be sitting there still if I had not taken the most reliable of the men apart and told them what was the matter. We all went over to the Chateau under male escort; and the visitors nearly all returned to England within the week. The dark evenings and the negro were too much for the feminine nerves."

"They had turned across the dunes and were passing a little solitary house about which there was no sign of life. With neighbors it would have been quite an ordinary, ugly house, too high for its narrow width. But there was something lonesome and depressing about it to Hilary's mind. Was the nervousness of the place beginning to affect him?"

"Do you see that farm house over there?—I mean that egg-shaped building by which the road runs?" Mrs. Lloyd asked. "That is another of the queer places about here. My friend, Antoine Chaboire, the shepherd, shall, if you please, tell the story of Les Peupliers, but another time. We have fed full on grues for today. Dufour would think me a very bad guide to Audinae."

Hilary's eyes had suddenly become alert. There was a figure at some distance going away from them, listlessly, so that a sprint would bring them up easily with it; the figure of a man going with his head down, too absorbed in his own thoughts, apparently to heed the strange mirage-like beauty of the dunes under strong sunlight.

"I beg your pardon," he said excitedly. "If it isn't his fetch, it is my cousin, Don Meyrick, though what brings him here in this part of the world I cannot imagine."

Lifting his hat, he left them, beginning to run, with a certain freedom and grace, after the retreating figure.

(To Be Continued.)

### Female Units in Germany

Travellers from Berlin arriving at Amsterdam state that Germany is preparing to follow the Russian lead in organizing regiments of women, who will be available later to send to the front if necessary. The achievements of the Russian women's battalion have been widely advertised in Germany, and favorably commented upon. Several steps for similar moves by Germany are discussed in Berlin, and the organization of several trial regiments, at first as a species of Home Reserve, is expected shortly.

### Price of Bread

The Prospective Price of Bread and Flour in the U. S.

The average retail price of Family Patent Flour in New York from April to August, inclusive, this year, has been \$15.36 per barrel.

Upon the declared fair price for wheat the New York price of Family Patent flour in the larger packages should retail in at between \$11.75 and \$12.75 per barrel, depending on the milling yield of wheat this year and the price of mill feed. The price of bakers' Patent flour to small bakers and retailers in jute packing, allowing for the millers' and jobbers' costs and profits, should range between \$10.35 and \$11.25 per barrel, depending on the milling yield of wheat and the price of mill feeds.

At the present time contracts are being made in New York for whole-sale lots of bakers' Patent flour in jute bags at about \$10.65 per barrel to jobbers, whose present basis of distribution would make the flour cost the small baker and retailer about \$11.00 per barrel.

The price in Boston will probably be 10 cents more per barrel, while that in Pittsburgh should be 10 cents less; in New Orleans 25 cents less; in Chicago 35 cents less; in Minneapolis 50 cents less, and in Kansas City 60 cents less per barrel.

At the prospective prices for flour it is improbable that a full 16 ounce loaf can be delivered to the consumer for less than 10 cents per loaf, unless the consumer will join with the bakers and retailers in eliminating needless cost. It may be possible to reduce the cost of bread by about two cents per loaf if co-operation of bakers, retailers and consumers can be secured to effect a standardized loaf, and if wasteful practices which have grown up out of competitive conditions can be eliminated, and a reduction in deliv-

ery and credit brought about. Some bakers of a large volume and with special delivery conditions, may even be able to increase this savings somewhat.

The baking of large loaves under non-delivery and cash sales conditions in large sections of Europe would permit the sale at the bakery door of a 16 ounce loaf from this prospective price of flour for six cents. The higher labor, fuel costs and methods of distribution through retailers, delivery, credit and other expensive re-handling systems in the United States increases the price.

### Utilization of Waste

The utilization of waste in the battle-wrecked parts of France has been reduced to a science. All the pieces of shell, cases, unexploded bombs, haversacks, helmets, canteens and even old rags are picked up and sent down to the base to be utilized in some form or another. At one spot 50,000 old shoes were being repaired when a war correspondent visited it. The upper part of an old shoe is often converted into shoe laces by an ingenious machine invented by an Irish shoemaker. One thousand five hundred French girls are employed in one salvage shop converting overcoats picked up on the fields.

For many years to come the beef cattle business will be more profitable than in the past. The reason is that there is a world shortage of cattle. Europe is depleting itself for war purposes and it is estimated that Europe alone will stand in need of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 cattle at the end of the war.—Breder's Gazette.

He—My ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

She—It's lucky they did; the immigration laws are a little stricter now.—Yale Record.

### Farms in Argentina

Great Establishments Running From 12,000 to 200,000 Acres

It is when the traveller has made a night's run from the strictly mountain towns and wakens to look out of the windows of his sleeping car to behold the vast pampa of level and productive plain unrolling before him on all sides that the real Argentina begins to be tangible. It is like sailing on an almost perfectly level sea that bends away to the horizon with naught to obstruct the vision save here and there a clump of poplars, which signifies the ranch buildings of a big "estancia."

One is struck with the absence of woods, but as one proceeds and studies the landscape he sees great herds of cattle, immense flocks of sheep, and here and there gray patches which, on nearer view, are discovered to be composed of Argentina ostriches. Then there are the stretches of grain fields which seem to reach everywhere and have no boundaries—thousands of acres of wheat and corn.

One has reached the country where farms are measured not by the acres, but by square leagues. If you ask the size of a farm, the answer will often fairly appall you, for these vast feudal "estancias" comprise all the way from 12,000 to 200,000 acres, and agriculture is on a scale that would seem fabulous even to our farmers in Kansas and Nebraska.

Sympathetic Officer—Is he fatally wounded, do you think?

Irish Nurse—I think two ay, the wounds is fatal, sor, but the third is not, an' if we can have him rest quiet for a while he may come around all right.—Puck.

"If you can't be a fighter, don't be a waster."

## "The Kitchen Must Help as well as the Workshop and the Trenches"

Lloyd George

Read the booklet which the National Service Board of Canada has prepared to guide you in household economy during war time. It may astonish you to learn that a cup of cocoa, with sugar and milk, contains more nourishment than a cup of beef extract, chicken soup or bouillon.

## COWAN'S COCOA

"Perfection Brand"

MADE IN CANADA

At meals drink Cowan's Cocoa; as a confection choose Cowan's Maple Buds or Queen's Dessert. In this way you will need less of other foods, thus conserving the food resources of the country and at the same time saving money.

Patriotism will prompt the invest-

ing of money saved from household expenses in War Savings Certificates, the Government offering \$25 certificates, maturing in 3 years, for \$21.50, every dollar going to win the war.

Study the Government booklet, "How to Live in War Time," and make Cowan's fit into your daily menu.

Ask for Cowan's ACTIVE SERVICE Chocolate; just what our soldiers in the trenches appreciate. Specially manufactured to meet their needs.

### Buy War Savings Certificates

\$25.00 FOR \$21.50

BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

F

F

F

F

F

F

F

F

F

F

F

F

F

F

F





**REMEMBER**  
the great economy of  
**BOVRIL**

**Copenhagen**  
Chewing  
**Tobacco**  
IS THE WORLD'S BEST CHEW



It is manufactured tobacco in its purest form.

It has a pleasing flavor.

It is tobacco scientifically prepared for man's use.

### Women Workers in Britain

In One County 1,500 Women are Employed in Farm Labor

In one county in England 1,500 women are officially reported employed in farm labor of one kind or another. This is according to a statement from the office of the food controller of Great Britain.

This indicates to some degree the dependence of England upon the farm labor of women. Soldiers stationed in England, however, are being used to as large an extent as possible in the harvesting of the crops.

Miss Talbot, director of the Women's Branch of Agriculture of Great Britain, reports that the conditions for the women working on the land are being made as pleasant as possible, and that they are doing all classes of farm work. In speaking of the different types of women who have taken up farm labor she says: "There was the cottage woman hedging and ditching alongside the university woman. In the milk shops and out in the fields where the hoeing and manure spreading were going on, I came across a tea shop waitress, a housemaid from the Mansion house, and an officer's daughter. This is surely something akin to the ranks of the new army, filled as they are with men of all classes. The farmers seem to agree that women have a special aptitude in the case of stock. 'They are gentle, and that tells with an animal,' they reported."

Official reports from every county in England give due credit to the assistance being given by women in the fields, showing how widespread their work on the land is.

### Rocks for Ammunition

In the semi-official correspondence from the Russian eastern front pitiful stories are related of soldiers driven mad for the lack of shell and rifle cartridges. It is turned to the ground on which they were making a stand and dug up big stones and hurled them at the oncoming foe. And in that brave, desperate manner they fought till they fell.

**People eat Grape-Nuts because they like it and they know it's good for them**



W. N. U. 1178

### Buckwheat Screenings

E. S. Archibald, Dominion animal husbandman, reports that buckwheat screenings as a feed for swine of all ages is very valuable. For finishing and young growing hogs well-ground buckwheat screenings will produce as great gains as will a mixture of wheat shorts three parts, fine ground corn three parts, linseed oil meal one part. This latter mixture at present prices is worth fifty-four dollars per ton on eastern markets.

### BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Mrs. Eugene Vaillancourt, St. Mathieu, Que., writes: "My baby suffered greatly from constipation so I began using Baby's Own Tablets. I was surprised with the prompt relief they gave him and now I always keep them in the house." Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping her little ones well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### A Difference

An English barber in London, at the time of an epidemic remarked to one of his customers that there was "scurvy in the hair."

"Then I hope you are careful about the brushes you use?"

"Oh," said the barber, "I don't mean the hair of the head, but the hair of the atmosphere."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,

T. B. LAVERS,  
St. John.

### Should Use Fish

Substitution of Fish to Save Meats Is Recommended

The campaign to substitute fish to save meats has been so successful that fifteen additional refrigerators are to be used for transporting Atlantic fish to central Canada. Arrangements for the extra service were made at a special meeting between the fish committee under the food controller of Canada and representatives of the railways and fish producers.

The new arrangements include increased service through special trains, when necessary from the seaboard to interior points. The increased service will make possible a much wider distribution of fish and will insure the arrival of the fish at their destinations in good condition.

While substitution of fish for meats is a comparatively new thing in Canada, made necessary by the imperative demand to conserve meats for export to the Allies, its growth has been remarkable, and the need for stabilized market conditions in interior points that an adequate and steady supply of fish might be depended upon, made the new arrangements imperative.

### Mystery Cleared Up

Bonds Stolen at Beginning of War are Found

They have found the missing bonds.

At the beginning of the war a British plant near Paris was commandeered by the French government for use as a hospital. The firm left a number of bonds, not completely printed, in the office safe. A wounded French soldier stole them. The French soldier was killed in battle. A German soldier found the bonds under the dead man's coat and placed them under his own.

The German soldier was killed and a French artillery sergeant found the bonds. The sergeant sold them to a comrade for a few francs.

The comrade presented them to his bank for payment. The cashier paid him the money. Later the bank discovered the bonds were not numbered and, otherwise, incomplete. They started an investigation and their detectives met the detectives of the printing firm half way on their respective trails, clearing up the mystery.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

### A New Word at the Front

New activities are steadily producing new words, and, coined as they are, for the most part, under stress of circumstances, they make no pretense at preserving philological amenities. The latest, like so many others, comes from France. "This afternoon," writes an officer, in a letter from the front, "we motored over to the Tankodrome." As one writer very justly exclaims: "And only a year ago we had yet to learn what tanks were!"—Christian Science Monitor.

### LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

### Spain's Pride Is Hurt

The Spanish government has sent a note to the Portuguese ministry of foreign affairs, demanding that the Seculo, an important newspaper in Portugal, be called to court for publishing an article from its special correspondent in Madrid, entitled "The Last Bourbons," in which it was foretold that the king of Spain would be the last sovereign of this line.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

### Disqualified

She—Well, I maintain that women can do anything that men can do.

He—Oh, no. The auctioneer's business is one a woman cannot go into.

She—Nonsense! She'd make every bit as good an auctioneer as a man.

He—Just imagine an unmarried lady getting up before a crowd and exclaiming: "Now, gentlemen, all I want is an offer!"—London Tit-Bits.

### It Is Wise to Prevent Disorder

Many causes lead to disorders of the stomach and few are free from them. At the first manifestation that the stomach and liver are not performing their functions, a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be tried, and it will be found that the digestive organs will speedily resume healthy action. Laxatives and sedatives are so blended in these pills that no other preparation could be so effective as they.

### Argentine Generosity

The foreign minister has notified the British minister that it will be unnecessary for Great Britain to return to the Argentine government 180,000 tons of wheat and 30,000 tons of flour shipped to England after the food embargo. Great Britain has promised to return the wheat and flour if Argentina required it. The present stocks make unnecessary the return.

### MURINE Granulated Eyelids

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Sale by the Dozen—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago 4



## EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A Strong Canadian Company  
Surplus Over Three-Quarters Million Dollars

FOR EXPERT PERSONAL ATTENTION  
CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN—NOTIFY

## Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

THE OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
TRACK BUYERS AND EXPORTERS

Established 1857

Top Prices, Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal Advances and Prompt Adjustments. We are Big Buyers of

## Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye

Phone or Wire Our Nearest Office for Prices Any Time After Your Grain Is Shipped.

### WESTERN OFFICES

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg  
Grain Exchange, Calgary  
Canada Building, Saskatoon

### LONG DISTANCE PHONES

Main 8522  
Main 2758  
Main 3241

### Food Control in U. S.

Licensing of the Sugar Trade Is the Next Step

The licensing of all manufacturers, refiners and importers of sugar has been officially determined upon by President Wilson as the next step in the control of staple food commodities.

The critical situation in the sugar markets, anticipated during the fall months, makes prompt action necessary, and the proclamation of the president will require the licensing, by October 1, of all persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business either of importing sugar, or manufacturing sugar from sugar cane or beets, or of refining sugar or of manufacturing sugar syrups or molasses.

The issuance of licenses, the promulgation of rules and regulations for the government of licensees, and general control of the sugar industry will rest with the food administration and has been already generally discussed and approved by the leading men in the industry. General licensing of the industry will serve as a step toward the regulation of prices by the prevention of speculation and the securing of equitable distribution. The sugar problem being one of distribution as much as of supply, the solution is to be brought about by voluntary agreements with the traders, the essential principles of which have been already settled.

**A Powerful Medicine.**—The healing properties in six essential oils are concentrated in every bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, forming one of the most beneficial liniments ever offered to the use of man. Thousands can testify as to its power in allaying pain, and many thousands more can testify that they owe their health to it. Its wonderful power is not expressed by its cheapness.

### British Columbia Honey

Output This Year Will Eclipse All Previous Records

British Columbia's honey output this year will eclipse all records, according to present indications. Also, honey prices are higher than ever, local producers marketing at 23 cents a pound, an advance of three cents a pound over last year.

George Coe, director of the B. C. Bee Keepers' association, attributes in a large measure, the increased yield to the abundance of clover, due to the heavy spring rains, which promoted root growth, and the later long continued warm weather, which brought out an abundance of blossoms.

The big production was mainly on the lower mainland, Okanagan and Kootenay yields being only fair. The best reported yield is that secured by John Reagh, of Ladner, who averaged 183 pounds for thirty colonies. J. W. Austin, of Heffley Creek, procured 1,500 pounds from nine colonies an average of 166 1-2 pounds. —P.W.L.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

### Sweet Corn Commercially Profitable

Experiments of farmers have demonstrated that sweet corn can be successfully grown in large quantities in many parts of Western Canada. Under irrigation in Southern Alberta certain varieties grow exceedingly well. On their farm between Suffield and Retlaw the Southern Alberta Land Company have had good crops every year since 1914, when they began to plant corn as an experiment. Their average yield is from 1,000 to 1,500 dozen ears to the acre. Corn from this farm is sent to the neighboring towns of Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff, Moose Jaw and Regina, where there is an eager demand for it.

### THE PROPER WAY TO USE

## COPENHAGEN CHEWING TOBACCO

Copenhagen Chewing Tobacco is entirely different from the ordinary "plug" or "fine cut."

It is made of the best, old, rich, high flavored tobacco.

Being in small grains, it imparts its strength and flavor more freely and fully than tobacco in the usual form.

For this reason, Copenhagen is not chewed; but is placed in the mouth between the lower lip and the gum.

A small pinch is all that is necessary to thoroughly satisfy, and those who are using "Copenhagen" for the first time, should take care to use only a small pinch, otherwise "Copenhagen" will be thought to have too much tobacco strength.

"It's the most economical chew."

### No Baths for Berliners

Owing to the need of freight cars for military purposes, as well as the conservation of supplies, the military powers of Berlin have reduced the lighting on the streets by one-third, have taken a census of private stocks of coal, with a view to their being commandeered for government use, while all public places, restaurants, cafes, theatres etc., which used to be rather too glaringly resplendent at night are now illuminated very discreetly. The imperial commissioner has decided no household shall be permitted to burn more than a certain percentage of last year's amount of electricity or coal. Sixty per cent. was the limit at first but there was such a storm of indignation that the order was reconsidered. Even baths are being forbidden by the authorities, and the amount of hot water available for tea and coffee is to be officially limited.

## Once in tins, Now in Cardboard

We are able to perform a patriotic duty and still maintain the high standard of the deliciously crisp freshness of

## Som-Mor Biscuit

In helping to conserve the tin supply for the soldiers, we found that triple-sealed cardboard cartons carried our biscuits just as well—because our dealers ordered in small quantities—and very often. Ask your grocer today for one of the new packages. You'll like them. Also try our



## VANILLA WAFERS

They're a little better than you expect.

North-West Biscuit Company, Limited,  
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver.



## Guaranteed To Satisfy

The "Sunshine" Furnace gives healthful, warm air heat—and plenty of it. When installed, according to plans furnished by our heating engineers, it is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Write for free illustrated booklet.

## McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

## P. PALLESEN

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY  
— CALGARY —

### To Cream Patrons:

We have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, formerly with the Cloverhill Creamery, to manage our Didsbury Branch. Mr. Macdonald knows the business from A to Z and satisfaction is guaranteed each and every cream patron. The business we are enjoying from the Didsbury district is much appreciated and in return we want to give you first-class service.

You will find our local branch manager willing to co-operate with you at all times. Don't forget WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES for your produce at all times. Correct weights and tests guaranteed to each and every patron.

Thanking you for your past favors and hoping to receive a share of your future business, We are, yours truly,

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY,  
DIDSBURY BRANCH.

J. A. MACDONALD, Local Manager.

Creameries at Calgary, Olds, Camrose, Eckville.

### Council Meeting

The Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View met at Olds, Alta., on Saturday, Oct. 6. Members present, Reeve Pearson and Councilors McCuen, Metz, Flinn, Leach and Rupp.

A petition was presented by Coun. Leach and signed by 14 ratepayers asking that the Council take steps to change the method of electing councillors from the present method to that of electing them by divisions.

The petition was laid over until the next meeting of the Council.

The Council then discussed the advisability of increasing the expenditure for roads.

Moved by Coun. Flinn that another \$1,500 in addition to the \$12,000 voted on June 9th and Aug. 4th, be divided pro rata according to the assessment of each division and be spent for culverts, material and labor on roads.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. McCuen that whereas the sum of \$10,710.50 will be required on or before Nov. 15th, 1917, to meet the levy of the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta for the year 1917; and whereas the hail taxes will not all be collected before that date;

Be it therefore resolved that the Reeve and Secretary Treasurer be and are hereby authorized to borrow for the use of the Municipality, from any Bank, any sum of money up to \$10,000 with interest at 7 per cent per annum, upon the promissory note or notes of the Reeve and Secretary Treasurer given under the seal of the Municipality and on behalf of the Council.—Carried.

A number of account and labor pay sheets were ordered passed and paid. Moved by Reeve Pearson that this Council do now adjourn to meet at Olds Agricultural School on Saturday, Nov. 17th, in connection with the ratepayers' meeting.—Carried.

A. BRUSSE, Sec. Treas.

A parlor meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. Leadbetter on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. The W. C. T. U. have arranged to have different speakers, reading, duets and solos for the evening. The delegates will give the report of the convention recently held at Edmonton. All who are interested are welcome to attend.

### Red Cross Tag Day and Food Sale

In response to the appeal of the Canadian Red Cross, the local Red Cross executive are arranging for a Food Sale to be held in the Red Cross rooms on Saturday afternoon next, October 20 and for a Tag Day in the school on Friday and in the town generally on Saturday. A committee has been soliciting food, but should anyone be missed, either in the town or country, you will do yourselves credit and confer a favor on the committee if you will bring in what you can—bread, cake, butter, eggs, chicken, anything at all. Regarding Tag Day it is hoped the people will remember that the taggers are busy, hard working women and are not undertaking this extra work for fun, but for money. The needs of the Red Cross, both British and Canadian, are very great. The wounded are pouring into our hospitals in hundreds and thousands almost every day—enemy soldiers as well as British and Canadian. Anything given with a cheerful spirit will be acceptable, but the more nearly our contributions correspond with our ability to give and the great needs, the more credit we will do ourselves. Do not let us scheme to give as little as we can, but let us plan to give as much as we can. Just a year ago collectors gathered for this branch of the Red Cross nearly \$400—we should not be satisfied with less this year.

### Rosebud Items

The weather of late has been fine and farmers are getting their work well under way. Grain is turning out good.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Irwin passed away last Sunday morning after an illness of three months. Rosebud vicinity extends its sympathy.

Mrs. Geo. Thaler visited the Olds dental parlors recently and had a number of teeth extracted.

Abe Meck has moved into his new house and from then on intends to enjoy living.

John Luft visited his brothers in Calgary recently.

Mrs. Sam Troyer went to Innisfail a few days ago to attend her cousin's funeral.

Mr. Dave Brubacher sold his prairie hay for \$13.50 a ton and has it baled and loaded.

### SIMPLEX LINK BLADE CREAM SEPARATORS

For sale by J. H. McLean and G. B. Sexsmith, sole agents for Alberta. This separator is one of the largest capacity, lightest running and closest skimming on the market. A boy or girl from twelve to fourteen years old can turn these separators for four or five hundred pounds of milk at a time. No need of gasoline power to use the Simplex. We guarantee our separator to give perfect satisfaction after a thirty day trial, or no sale. Parties wishing to investigate and purchase will find one on exhibition in the office of G. B. Sexsmith. If they wish to see them used go to the home of J. H. McLean, Didsbury, where one has been in use for four years. 900 lbs capacity per hour. A great time saver. J. H. McLean & G. B. Sexsmith, sole agents.

### AUCTION SALE

Under instructions from Mr. J. M. Reed I will sell by Public Auction on his farm, four and a half miles west of Didsbury (west 1-2 sec. 17, 1P-31, rge. 2, west 5th), on

Monday, October 29th  
1917, the following:

#### 14 Head of Horses

Team geldings, wt. 2700; gelding, wt. 1500; team mares, wt. 3000; team mares, wt. 2400; sorrel mare, wt. 1050; 2 2-year old fillies; 2 2-year-old geldings, 2 spring colts.

#### 56 Head of Cattle

26 head of A1 Dairies Cows, 8 milking and balance to freshen soon; 12 yearling steers, 13 early calves; 5 late calves.

#### Machinery, Etc

Heavy farm wagon with double box, buggy, 22 inch brush breaker, 14 inch walking plow, press drill, disc, mower, rake, 3 section lever harrow, set of sleighs, hay rack, 2 sets double harness, log chains, forks, shovels, etc.

#### Household Goods

Sewing machine, extension table, a number of cream cans and other household furniture and articles too numerous to mention.

As Mr. Reed has rented his farm everything must be sold.

Lunch at 11.30 Sale at 12 o'clock

**Terms:** All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent 3 per cent off for cash on all credit amounts.

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer  
J. M. REED, H. B. ATKINS,  
Proprietor Clerk



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.A.M.  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSE,  
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. W. MacL. Duncan, D.D.S.

### Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Oler street.  
Business Phone 120

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.

(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for  
Union Bank of Canada.  
Royal Bank of Canada  
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.  
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN

Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.

### Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Oler street.

Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120

Didsbury . . . Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.

### Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba.  
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.

Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 125

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

### VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central Didsbury or Olds

### DR. A. J. MALMAS,

### VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal Dentistry a Specialty.

Calls answered day or night.

PHONE 145

Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

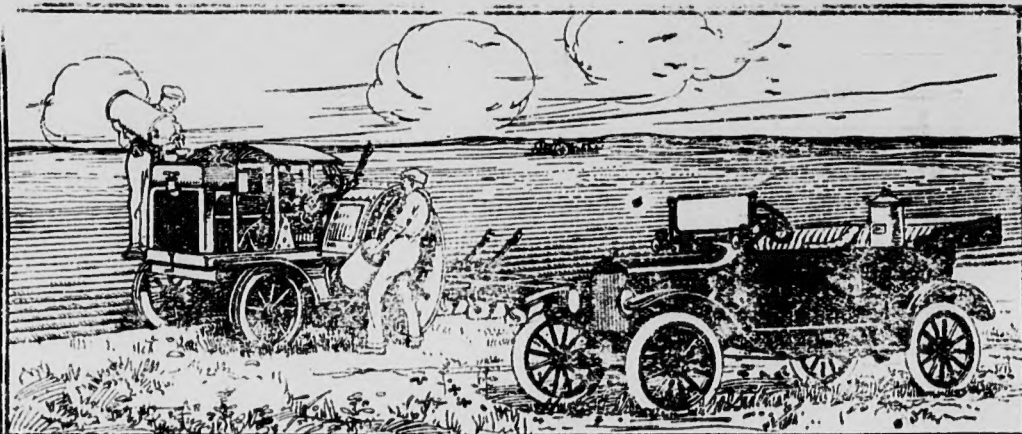
W. W. CORY, C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

### WE ARE LARGER

Calgary, Alberta

Calgary, Alberta



## The Ford is Now Considered a Necessity for Large-Scale Farming

WHETHER you are doing work on a large scale, or a small scale, you endeavor to reduce the delays of your farm machinery to a minimum and save time. A Ford will assist you in doing these two things.

If your tractor runs short of gasoline, the Ford will bring a few cans right to the spot and greatly shorten the delay. Or if you need a repair, or some new plow points, you can "run" the errand to town and back in one-third the time it would take with a horse and rig.

With a Ford you can supervise the work on your ranch much more thoroughly. You can get your mail and supplies oftener, and take more enjoyment out of prairie life. A Ford will do all these things and many more, and at the same time save you money.

The strength and endurance of the Ford has been proved the world over. It is equal to the western roads and the distances.

The Ford is the car for the Western Farmer.

**Ford**

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

Runabout - \$475  
Touring - - \$495  
Coupelet -  
Sedan - -

W. G. LIESEMER, - - Dealer, Didsbury